

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.

THE PATENT LAWS.

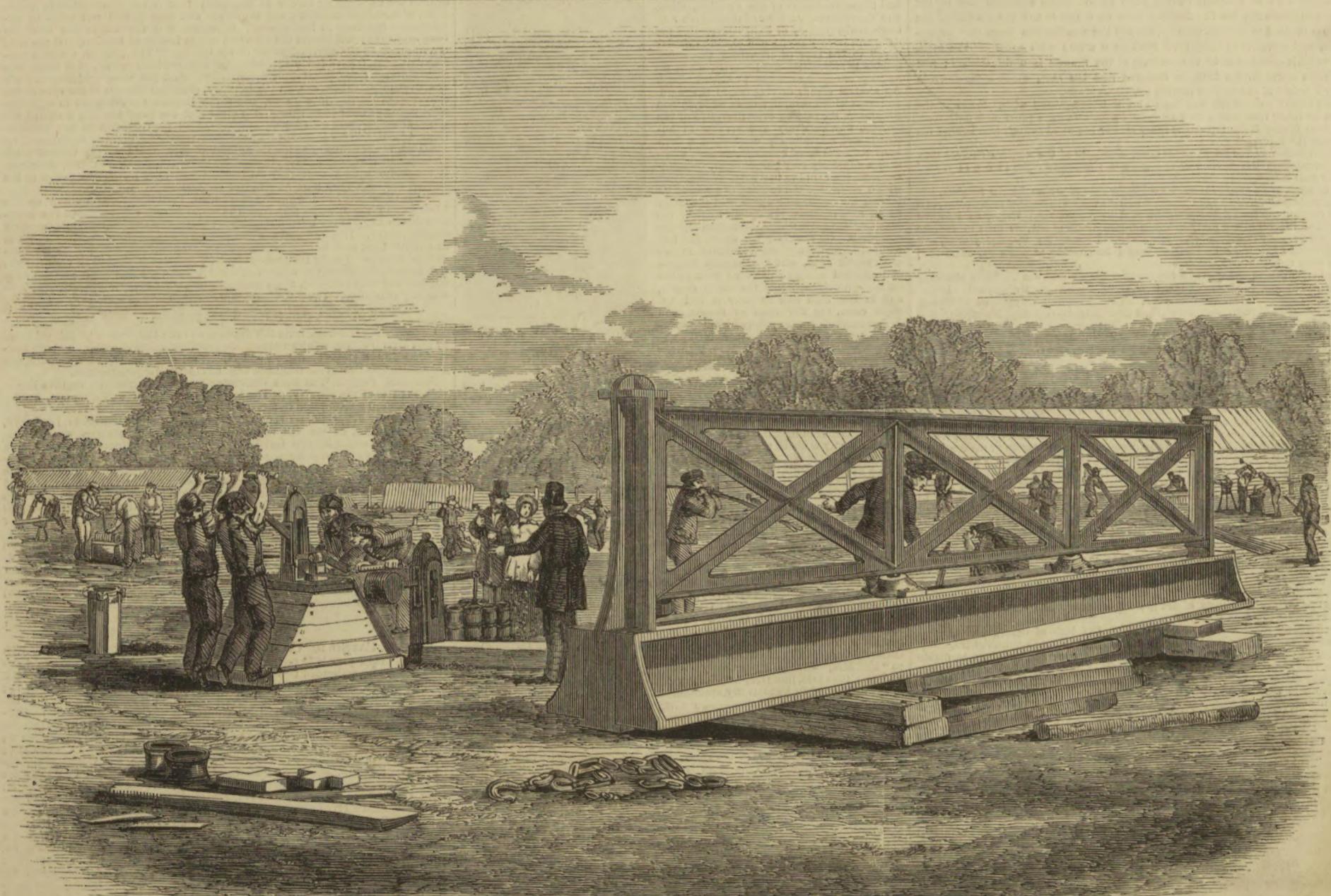
It is the merit of all truly great and well-considered projects of social utility, that they include many advantages besides those which originally entered into the calculation and swayed the judgment of their founders. The originator of the uniform Penny Postage Rate can scarcely have anticipated the numberless benefits that were to flow from the realisation of his project. The inventor of the Electric Telegraph has not, in all probability, so much as dreamed of one tithe of the social blessings that, in the ripeness of time, shall result from the employment of electricity as the messenger of the nations. In like manner, the men who conceived the idea of an Exhibition of Arts and Industry, and a friendly rivalry between the ingenious labourers whose works are the proofs and the results of the civilisation of the world, were not aware of the vast number of collateral advantages that would spring from the original project. Every day some new benefit is shadowed forth, for which we shall have to be grateful to it; and, as the idea develops itself more completely, the people become more and more aware of the poetical grandeur of its conception, and more and more convinced of its practical utility.

Among the many satisfactory results, either near or remote, which have already secured for it the extraordinary popularity which it enjoys, one of the most unexpected, but certainly not the least gratifying, is the attention which it has been the means of exciting towards the claims and the sufferings, the rights and the wrongs of inventors—a class of men whom it was once the fashion to ridicule for being over-sanguine, and whom it is still the law to mulct in heavy penalties for the crime or the folly of being cleverer and more ingenious than their fellow-countrymen.

To have drawn public attention towards, and excited public interest in, the claims of these men, is of itself a gain. The more it is debated, the better it will be for all parties. Yet it must be allowed that the subject is one of very considerable difficulty. At the very threshold of the inquiry as to what can be done for these men, to encourage them in the exercise of that skill and ingenuity which are to benefit them, as well as the nation, we are met by the objection that Patent Laws are altogether wrong in principle; and that, so far from making patents cheap and easily accessible, it would be for the interest of the State to refuse them altogether, and reward inventors by some other agency. It seems sensible enough to suppose that it might be more advantageous for the public to buy the inventor's right, and make his invention free, than to grant him a monopoly of it for any period, long or short. But, on the other hand, it is obvious that a national reward of inventors would lead to endless, and possibly to insurmountable difficulties. To decide what was an invention, and what was an imitation, a piracy, or a re-invention, would require a permanent commission of the wisest heads in the country. Even supposing that these wise men could be appointed, and paid for the purpose, and that the public confidence in their judgment and impartiality might never be shaken by any fault of theirs, it would often defy all the judgment and all the acuteness of such men to fix the money value of an invention; and to say how much should be given to the projector who had the first idea—to the theorist whose theories remained useless in his mind—and how much should be awarded to the after-comer, who seized upon the barren theory and made it fruitful in practice by some slight, but overlooked addition, upon which all its efficacy may have depended. There would be no end to the disputes and heart-burnings that such a Commission or Board

would inevitably cause, even with the best possible intentions. Ultimately, the public would have to pay thankless men, if it paid anybody; and it would receive no fair equivalent in the profit of their inventions.

We strongly incline to the belief, that, with all the disadvantages of the legalized monopolies involved in the grant of patents, it is impossible to reward inventors by any other process. The opinions of all practical men seem to unite in demanding two things: first, a classified registry, from which any inventor might ascertain for a small fee whether his invention was new or old—an invention or a re-invention—an idea of his own, or an involuntary piracy of another person's; and, secondly, the payment of a moderate fee—either in one sum or by annual payments during the currency of the patent—for the free enjoyment of the invention and all its advantages; the one fee, or the annual payments, to secure the patent in the three kingdoms. A third *desideratum* is added by some, who have devoted their best attention to the subject: the appointment of a Board or Commission, to decide, in the interest of the public as well as in that of inventors themselves, the patents which ought, and those which ought not, to be granted. There are certain mechanical and chemical forces which are the property of all men; and unless the granting of these monopolies (for such all patents are) were jealously watched, there would be a danger that legal privileges would be bestowed, to the public detriment, upon men who have no real title to enjoy them. The obtaining of a patent should neither be too difficult nor too easy; but should be guarded by a sufficient cost of money, of time, and of care, to deprive the frivolous, the dishonest, the foolish, and the over-greedy of the opportunity of wronging the public, under the pretence of securing a reward to their own merit.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.—TESTING THE GIRDERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The subject is by no means so simple as it appears, but requires the full and honest consideration of practical men before it be finally dealt with. The present system has no friends, unless they are to be found among the few persons who profit by the enormous fees demanded under it. The cost of obtaining a patent for England is £110; for Ireland, £135; for the whole British Empire and its dependencies, £375; being three times more than the cost of a similar privilege in any other country in the world. All this must be remedied; the process must be simplified; one patent and one stamp must suffice for England, Scotland, Ireland, and all the dependencies of the Crown; and the inventor must not, because he is an inventor, be considered as a rogue against whom society must be on its guard, or a simpleton whom public functionaries may be permitted to rob and to cheat with impunity, and even with applause. The discussions that have taken place have already produced a good effect. They have awakened the careless and pre-occupied public to the full importance of the subject, and there seems every likelihood that it will at once receive the attention of the Legislature, and be considered in all its bearings in a wise and liberal spirit, such as befits the country that has produced more mechanical genius, and a greater number of useful inventions, than any other country in the world. It will be strange, indeed, if the years 1851-52 shall have proved us to be superior in arts and industry, but inferior to the rest of the world for the manner in which we encourage and reward those, without whose efforts we should have been unable to compete with credit in that peaceful rivalry which we solicited.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION-BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

We next proceed to illustrate and describe additional details in the construction of the Building, and some of the ingenious machines and contrivances by which so much has already been effected in so short a period of time.

TESTING THE GIRDERS.

Among the various objects of interest which present themselves to the mind of the visitor to the building, one of the most attractive is the method of testing the cast-iron girders (2141 in number, each 24 feet span) which are used throughout the building. This is effected by means of the hydraulic press invented by Mr. Bramah; an apparatus which, as our readers will doubtless remember, avails itself of the peculiar properties of fluids, which being submitted to compression, the whole mass is equally affected, and the compression operates in all directions. A given pressure, for instance, made by a plug forced inwards upon a square inch of the surface of a fluid confined in a vessel, is suddenly communicated to every square inch of the vessel's surface, however large, and to every inch of the surface of any body immersed in the fluid. The apparatus used in the present instance is a modification of Mr. Bramah's invention, and consists of a very strong cylinder, with double pistons of proportionate strength attached to the under side of the frame in which the girder to be tested is fixed, and through openings in which the ends of the pistons pass, so as to apply the pressure upon the exact spots on which the load to be ultimately borne will be placed. Connected with this cylinder is a pipe, leading from the force-pump, below which is placed a tank for the reception of the water. If the area of the bore of the force-pump stands in a certain ratio to the area of that of the testing cylinder, whatever pressure in pounds' weight may be brought to bear upon the force-pipe, the power of the water acting upon the testing pistons will be equivalent to as many times that weight as the area of the testing cylinder exceeds that of the force-pump. A valve is attached to the pipe leading to the force-pump, on which a weight, regulated by the proportion of the areas to which we have alluded, is placed. As soon as the pressure upon the testing piston has reached the desired force, the compressed water presses through the force-pipe and raises the weight. If the action of the pump be still continued, a safety-valve in the cylinder of the force-pump is immediately raised, and the surplus water returns to the tank. The amount of pressure used in testing the girders varies according to their strength, and the positions they will occupy in the building; those supporting the galleries are tested at 22 and 15 tons; and those which bear the roof at 9 tons. Although the weight required to break any of these girders would probably be at least double that to which they are respectively tested, the latter, or testing weight, far exceeds any strain to which the most liberal calculation can imagine they are ever likely to be exposed.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

There is no flagging on the part of the contractors, for the steady progress of the building is manifest even to the spectators outside the hoarding. The promise held out, as the Duke of Wellington remarked at his visit last week, by what has been done in seven weeks, shows what may be accomplished in the remaining month. The western extremity has been reached, both the lower and second tiers of columns having been fixed. Some thousand feet of the joists and framework for the flooring have been fitted, and the glazing of the roofs has proceeded uninterruptedly, though the weather has been very unpropitious, and attempts to delay their work have arisen with some of the men. Mr. Paxton's confidence in the security of the roofing is undiminished; and during the storm on the 24th, he declared that the rain, which came down in torrents, would all be readily carried off.

The general wood-work has been also well progressed with. Some of the Louvre or luffer iron plates for ventilation, which we have previously described, have been placed at the top of the inner side of the wood facing, and behind the ornamental "fillings."

A good notion of the novel and elegant character of the whole structure may be gathered from the portion of the ground tier opposite the Prince of Wales' Gate, which is now completed.

An attempt at an intimidation, for a higher rate of wages, by the glaziers, has been promptly suppressed. The progress in their work was deemed insufficient, and it was determined that they should be paid by piece-work. Urged on by some disaffected individuals, a party of the glaziers struck; but, as men to replace them were readily found, several relented, and asked for re-employment, and were informed that their application would be considered when any additional hands were required.

But little damage was done by the tempest of rain and wind. Some planking was loosened, and some few yards of unsecured glass were disturbed. It will be as well here to correct the account of an accident which appeared last week in the morning papers, and which was generally re-copied. No girder has given way, or shown signs of weakness. The accident occurred entirely from the heedlessness of some workmen, who were using a scaffolding which had been prohibited on the works, and it was at the eastern, and not the western, extremity where the occurrence took place.

The plan adopted for allocating the space, in reply to the demand at large from the United Kingdom of some 417,000 superficial feet, is described in the circular from the Commissioners:—"Upon the averages furnished by the whole United Kingdom, and obtained by dividing the total amount of space apportioned to each section by the number of exhibitors in that section, each local committee receives an amount of space in each section proportionately to the number of exhibitors returned by each committee. The proportion of the four sections, as allotted by the Commissioners, is to be observed as nearly as possible. Selection of articles is strongly recommended, so that the special industry of each district may be fairly represented. The distribution of the space is, indeed, an onerous task, and great judgment is more than once impressed as to the issue of the vouchers entitling articles to be admitted. In raw materials and produce prizes will be given according to the value and importance of the article, and to the superior excellence of the particular specimen, as also the peculiar preparation or process employed. In machinery, novelty of invention, superior execution, increased efficiency, and the particular use of the articles will be considered. Articles of manufactures will be rewarded for their increased usefulness, improved combinations of form, colour, &c., quality, skill, beauty, and the employment of new materials. In sculpture and plastic art, beauty and originality, applications of art to manufactures; and in models, to their special interest or character."

Vouchers for space will be received up to the 10th of December. Appeal against rejection by the local committee is reserved to the Commissioners.

The London committee recommend the metropolitan committee to divide themselves into sectional committees, to reject or admit, with an appeal to the chairman of the committees. One space for London is proposed, and Professor Playfair is to be requested to aid their decisions.

On Thursday these sectional committees were arranged under their various departments of science and art. Chairmen and vice-chairmen were appointed, together with a council of appeal, as notified in our last week's Journal.

Vouchers for space in the metropolitan division can only be obtained through the sectional committee for the department to which the articles to be exhibited belong.

The admission fees are now under consideration. Season tickets will, probably, be issued to admit their holders at all times. During the first month, the charge may range somewhat high; but it is especially recommended by public men, whose opinion is worth consideration, that even immediately after the first week there should be at least a day in the week when the charge shall be within the means of the working classes; otherwise it will appear that the "money standard," for which we are already too notorious to foreigners, is to take precedence. No "preferential" tickets should be issued, precisely because they would offend the poor but zealous supporters of the great national scheme; but we do not doubt the discretion of the executive committee will be fully alive to this point.

Advertisements are to be received only by the printers of the Catalogue. No personal application will be made for advertisements, which will be received on and after the 15th of January, when due notice of the terms, &c. will be published.

The new Lord Mayor, it is reported, will throw open the Mansion House during the great Exhibition, for occasional public receptions and conversational soirees, where all the public celebrities both of our country and of foreign parts may meet. The hospitality of the Mansion House will be amply sustained, as the chief magistrate himself declared at his election; and the hearty welcome given to the Prince's enterprise by the City of London will be well followed up in the coming year, by the frequent and graceful entertainment of its shipwrights and well-wishers likely to be afforded by the Lord Mayor.

Wool, wheat, hay, roots, British grapes dried, barley, canary-seed, specimens of clay, and ornamental brick are among the productions enumerated by the Colchester committee.

The staple trades of Nottingham continue their exertions for a full representation of the industry of their town.

Mr. Nasmyth has agreed to furnish complete and varied illustrations of the moon, in its various phases.

A most complete collection of humming-birds, to display the advances in the art of stuffing, are to be located in one of the trees under cover. It is affirmed that this illustration will be one of the most unique in the Exhibition.

Wheat and ryegrass seeds, from an enterprising farmer of Elgin, are among the local contributions.

A musical instrument committee has been added to those of the metropolis, consisting of Messrs. Sterndale Bennett, Collard, Professor Taylor, and Sirs H. Bishop, G. Smart, &c.

Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P., the owner of some of the most choice specimens of ancient and mediæval jewellery, has been requested to accept the membership of the Westminster local committee, specially presiding over the precious metals, jeweller, &c.

Scotch agriculture is largely represented in the applications from Aberdeen. Barley, oats, ryegrass seeds, turnip seeds, &c.; grain mills, ploughs, and agricultural implements generally, are proffered. Various mechanical appliances are set down: machine for making fancy biscuits, machine for cutting mortices, a rotatory pump, &c.; water meters, astronomical and other clocks. There are also land-surveying and philosophical instruments, tailors' measuring apparatus, linen manufactures, knit hosiery, tweeds, and various uses of worsted and yarns; combs in horn, hoof, and shell; paper, straw-plait, fish-oils, naphtha, granite rough and in ornamental use; models of buildings; a ship of the Victoria Dock, Aberdeen; iron and grounds, farm buildings, &c.; Jewellery, gilt furniture; leather snuff-box, in form of a shoe; gutta percha and leather ornaments; Scotch pearls; specimens of the Cairngorm, or Scotch topaz; granite jewellery; and a variety of highly interesting and useful miscellaneous productions.

Among the proffered contributions from Edinburgh, which are very numerous, appear specimens of cereals, grain, and woods indigenous to Scotland; machinery of various descriptions used in mills, railways, mines, and agriculture; lamps, printing presses; instruments for land surveying, drawing, &c.; woollen articles, knitted hosiery; Highland accoutrements, jewellery, plate, &c.; models, stained glass, Scotch pebble mosaic work, silver chasing, wall decorations, &c.

A model of the town, in porcelain, is promised from Dresden; which will also despatch numerous specimens of the local ware so widely celebrated.

The transport vessel with the Canadian products will shortly arrive, bearing some 90 or 100 packages, being a first instalment; to be followed by two others equally remarkable. Mr. Houghton, of Friday-street, is the agent to whom they are consigned.

Specimens of carving in deer's horns and ivory, similar to those which have for some time been displayed in Regent-street, are named as likely to arrive from Hamburg: amongst other articles is an escrutaire in deer's horns, &c., which will have cost the exhibitor upwards of £150.

Mr. Wallis has been lecturing the citizens of Cork and Kilkenny to some advantage. Specimens of the local industry are to be prepared in marble, woolens, wood, &c.

A flitch of bacon is promised from Great Dunmow.

The Glasgow Advertiser suggests the forwarding of the identical steam-engine fitted by Henry Bell on the first steamer on the Clyde. It should be fitted in a duplicate of the original vessel (*the Comet*) in which it first acted.

The Working-Men's Visiting Associations are spreading rapidly. At Bath, Bristol, Chelmsford, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Poole, Plymouth, Winchester, and various other smaller towns, efforts have been successfully made to establish subscription clubs, some of which include the family of the contributor.

A prospectus for a Mechanics' Home in the Ramelagh-road, near Vauxhall-bridge, on the Middlesex side, has been issued. The advantages embrace well-furnished dormitories, lit with gas, and efficiently watched; a culinary department, dining-room, news-room, smoking-room, the attendance of a medical man; and the whole establishment will be subject to the inspection of authorised visitors from the Royal Commission. The charge per night is one shilling; and provision will be made to accommodate 1000 persons. The executive committee have received the proposal "with great satisfaction," and consider it to offer peculiar advantages to the working classes.

SPLENDID METEOR SEEN IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(To the Editor.)

Permit me, through the medium of your widely-circulating paper, to record the appearance of one of those beautiful aerial phenomena which are occasionally seen in this climate during serene nights, but seldom observed during stormy weather.

The whole of Sunday, November 24, 1850, had passed in continued succession of storms of hail and rain, occasionally driven with a force of wind from the south-east which at times almost amounted to a hurricane; the mercury in the barometer being very low, and the temperature of the air high, close, and oppressive. At about half-past ten P.M. occasionally flashes of light illuminated the dark and stormy sky, while distant thunder added to the roar of elements; the storm gradually increasing until eleven, when an awfully magnificent scene presented itself. An electric cloud, driving before the wind, and from which several flashes of light had proceeded, on passing over the spire of the church, was suddenly and vividly illuminated, and immediately discharged a brilliant meteorite of considerable size, emitting a delicately rosy purple light, descending from the cloud to the point of the spire with a noise like the rushing of a rocket on leaving the earth, and which was distinctly heard at a considerable distance above the crashing thunder which accompanied the discharge. On reaching the spire, the ball exploded, scattering its fragments in an arborescent form, which gradually became extinguished as they descended towards the earth. Shortly after this the storm ceased, and in less than half an hour it had become calm, the sky clear of clouds, and a fine auroraborealis appeared in the north-west.

ALFRED GIDE.

Painswick, Gloucestershire, Nov. 26th.



SPLENDID METEOR SEEN AT PAINSWICK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The most satisfactory news which has been received from Paris for some time past is the intelligence which has been communicated this week, that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, General de la Hitte, has addressed a note, on behalf of the Government of the Republic, to the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, removing any impression which might have existed in the minds of Prussian statesmen, that Prussia, in the event of a war, would have the moral support of the French Government.

The proceedings in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, on the subject of the exclusion of the ex-Royal Family from the French territory, are curiously illustrative of the little regard paid to "privilege of Parliament" by the authorities of the "Great Nation." Shortly before the close of the sitting, M. Creton, referring to his notice of motion on the question, said, "a proposition brought forward by me, relative to abrogating the laws of proscription now in force against the members of the exiled Royal families, was to come on this day for discussion in the regular course of business. I find, however, that it has been removed from the order of the day. I can very well understand that the Government may be inclined to oppose that proposition, but I cannot see why it should prevent its being discussed. I consider the matter important, and have to ask to have the discussion fixed for an early day."

The President of the Assembly replied, that the reason for removing the proposition from the order of the day was that the moment was not opportune for the discussion (?)

M. Creton insisted on his demand, to have an early day fixed for the discussion. The honour of the country demanded that course. (Approval).

The President: I proceed to consult the Assembly.

The Assembly, being consulted by assis et levé, decided that the discussion should take place on Saturday (this day).

It is understood that the Legitimists are opposed to the abrogation of the proscription law, because the Due de Bordeaux, being resolved not to avail himself of any permission to enter France other than as rightful recognised King, the advantage would accrue solely to the members of the younger branch; seeing, too, the unwillingness of the Government, as well as of the Bonapartists, to encourage M. Creton's proposal, it is most likely that the motion will be rejected, although by a less majority, perhaps, than on former occasions.

General Grammont's motion, for removing the seat of Government to Versailles, was rejected on the same day in the Assembly by 437 to 194.

On Monday evening, General Schramm, the new Minister of War, excited considerable indignation in the Assembly, by affirming, in his objections to Gen. Fabvier's motion for the liberation of Abd-el-Kader, that the convention by which the Arab chief was entrapped into a surrender was perfectly justifiable. General Fabvier's motion was, however, lost by a large majority.

GERMAN STATES.

The Parliament of Prussia was opened by the King in person on the 21st instant, with a Speech from the Throne, in which his Majesty, in reference to the questions which at present agitate Germany, and the actual position of matters in the Confederation, states, that his intention to create a Constitution which shall answer to the wants of the German nation has hitherto failed—that, in his hopes of the future, he has clung to the idea which pervaded his endeavours—but that he cannot resume its realization on a new foundation until after the decision respecting the new formation of the German Confederation—that he hopes that the negotiations on this subject will soon come to a prosperous end—that he hopes that the Prussian armaments will suffice to protect their rights—that, if that point can be gained, that armament has no danger for the tranquillity of Europe, for his people are not only strong, but also considerate—that he seeks not war, nor to infringe the rights of anybody, but that his endeavours tend to effect an arrangement of the common fatherland which shall be suitable to the condition of Prussia.

The Royal Speech was regarded as being favourable to war; the Chambers, however, not having yet replied by address to the Speech from the Throne, nothing certain upon the prospect of the future in this respect can be inferred from the proceedings of Parliament. But the general tone of the intelligence, both from Vienna and Berlin, is pacific. Under date the 25th inst., we learn from the latter capital that a despatch had been received by the Prussian Government from Lord Palmerston, insisting upon the necessity of keeping peace with Austria, leaving the Holstein question to be settled by the four great powers. Despatches had also arrived from St. Petersburg, from which it appears that Russia supports the Austrian claims. Strengthened by this support, the Cabinet of Vienna presses on the Prussian Cabinet for an immediate decision on its demands respecting Holstein and Hesse.

Whether war or peace be the result of the pending negotiations, the people of Prussia are, at all events, about to pay the price of their military marches and counter-marchings, in the form of an income-tax of five per cent., which the Cabinet purposes to demand of the Legislature, in order to raise the sum of 60,000,000 dollars.

ITALIAN STATES.

The agitation excited in England by the recent introduction of the Papal Bull, re-constituting the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in this country, is regarded with anxious interest in the Pope's own dominions. The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 15th inst., has a leader on the subject. It tells its readers that the British Government has not given ear to the "furious tempest" raised by the papers against the Catholic hierarchy in England; that it has remained calm in the midst of meetings, circulars, and addresses, and that it will not yield to petitions and questions in Parliament. It asserts that the law of the land has been respected; and denies the assertion of the Bishop of London, that the brief is a negation of the spiritual power of the Queen. "The English Catholic subjects," it adds, "have never acknowledged that spiritual power, and those who daily embrace Catholicism deny it formally. And yet these subjects, who are now depicted as rebels, are, on the contrary, excellent citizens in the eyes of the Government itself. If it be so, and if the English Catholics are to enjoy the same rights as their countrymen, it is clear that the brief has not attacked the spiritual authority of the chief of the State, since the Catholics do not acknowledge it." It further contends that the new territorial division established by the brief, is not contrary to the Emancipation Act, and that the Catholics are protected by that Act, while Methodists and other Dissenters are merely tolerated. It concludes with a hope that Parliament will take no serious notice of the matter, and look upon it as an affair of etiquette.

From Turin we learn that the Sardinian Parliament was opened on the 23rd inst. by the King in person. The Royal Speech congratulated the members of the Legislature upon the general tranquillity and increasing prosperity of the country. It stated that the commercial treaties entered into, or about to be entered into, with foreign nations, would extend trade, and benefit the community at large. Pacific relations with other States continued to be maintained; and, though the difficulties which had occurred between that Court and the Holy See had not been removed, there was every hope that they would in time be successfully overcome. The Speech appears to have given great satisfaction.

UNITED STATES.

Our accounts this week from the States are to the 13th inst. The political news by this arrival chiefly relates to the State elections, many of which had been concluded. In the states of Illinois and Michigan, and territory of Wisconsin, the democratic candidates for Congress were elected by large majorities.

Frederick Douglass has been delivering lectures against the fugitive law in various parts of the country, and he is said to have been well attended, and have produced a favourable impression.

The steamer *Telegraph*, while on her passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, burst her boiler, on the 7th of November, and many persons were killed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The first meeting of this society, established to afford relief to members of the profession and their families in the hour of affliction, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday. Mr. Sydney Smirke, A.R.A., presided; supported by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Mr. Tite, Mr. Wyatt, and other gentlemen of eminence in the profession. The rules for the government of the society, which is proposed to be entirely self-supporting, were unanimously approved of, and officers for the ensuing year appointed. It was stated by Mr. Tite that the society already numbers 120 annual subscribers, and has received upwards of £400.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Robt. Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair—when a report was presented, which stated that at Christmas last there were 233 pensioners on the funds of the society—13 males and 220 females—and the amount disbursed in pensions during the year ending the 30th of September last was £4909 12s. The total amount received by the 767 annuitants who had been supported by the institution during the thirty-eight years of its existence was £21,653 11s. id. The income of the year had amounted to £9522 10s. 5d., and the expenditure to £7708 0s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £1814 9s. 7d. The report, which also recommended some alterations in the mode of voting, in order to diminish the evils of canvassing, was unanimously adopted, and twenty-five new pensioners elected.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting of the members of the Council of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and other members of the profession, was held at their rooms in Hanover-square, for the discussion of the medical reform question, and the adoption of measures to ensure the passing into law the bill introduced into the House of Commons at the close of the last session, at the instance of the society, by Mr. Wyld, M.P., for a separate act of incorporation of all the qualified general practitioners of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, in an independent college of their own upon the elective principle (free from the control of the present Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians), comprising within its own limits the entire range of medical and surgical science and practice, with the control of the education and examination of all future members. A mass of documentary and other communications was laid on the council table, received from all parts of the kingdom as the result of meetings; and the signatures to petitions and memorials were so respectable and numerous as to be demonstrative of the opinion of the profession generally in favour of a charter for the incorporation of the general practitioners, whereby the anomalous position in which the general practitioners of medical science in this country are at present placed with the public might be changed. Of every hundred practitioners, more than ninety belong to the class which the institute represents, of whom there are above 4000 members of the general practitioners of England and Wales.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the friends and patrons of this institution took place on Thursday, at the Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Rev. J. Fisk in the chair. It appeared that during the last six months 668 patients had been admitted: that add to the 100 remaining in the house, made 768. Of these, 572 had been discharged cured; 7 incurable; 9 disorderly; and 75 had died. The number of out-patients for the same period had been 12,781, besides 287 poor married women who had been attended at home during their confinement. The total number of patients since the opening of the hospital amounted to 12,707 in-patients, and 153,657 out-patients, making a total of 165,764. It appeared that the sum of £33,000 had been already collected towards the proposed new building; and as the estimate was £50,000, they would require £17,000 more. They contemplated laying the foundation stone of the new hospital in the month of May or June next. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY AND CHARITABLE FUND.—On Sunday morning, a sermon was preached in aid of the funds of the above valuable charity, at Barbican Chal, Cripplegate. The Rev. Robert Hamilton, M.A., minister of the chapel, delivered the discourse, and warmly urged the claims of the charity upon the sympathy and assistance of the benevolent. It appeared, from the particulars circulated among the congregation, that upwards of 8000 destitute sick individuals participated in the benefits of the dispensary during the past year; the entire number being either cured or greatly relieved.—On the evening of the same day a further discourse was delivered, when a second collection was made, making an aggregate of £43.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—At a full quarterly meeting held in the board-room on the 21st inst., Otho Hamilton, Esq., in the chair, it was stated that since the last meeting of governors, 91 inpatients had been admitted to the wards of the hospital, of whom 53 had been discharged more or less benefited. There are now in the house 90 patients of both sexes, and the number of out-patients during the same period amounted to 639. It was announced that the sum of £418 14s. annual subscriptions had been received; also £100 in small legacies. The secretary next reported the receipt of £500 from the late William Theobald, Esq., of Paddington, and also a legacy of £100 from the late Mrs. Ann Goodman, of Liverpool-road, London. It was further stated that a larger portion of the legacy of £3000 (left by the late James Cuthbert, Esq.), than had been anticipated, would soon become available. Among other efforts being actively made, it is trusted that the Building E. tension Fund will be greatly augmented by the grand and extensive bazaar to be held in June next, in the gardens of the Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea, under the patronage of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

NORTH AND EAST LONDON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this valuable charity took place on Monday. Henry Harris Richardson, Esq., F.L.S., one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair. The Rev. Mr. Talbot was appointed honorary secretary. Numerous arrangements having been made for the further progress of the charity, the meeting adjourned.

CHANCERY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association was held on Tuesday night, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, Lord Erskine presiding, at which statements, showing, in strong colours, the evils of the present system of proceedings in that court, having been made, resolutions were carried declaratory of the necessity of a reform in the equity courts of the country, and approving the course pursued by the association, of organising local committees throughout the country, to extend a knowledge of the objects and proceedings of the association.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of prosecuting a bill in Parliament for regulating the company; Mr. Thomas Dakin in the chair. After a few words from the chairman, the report was read. It stated that the period had arrived for considering the expediency of applying for an act of Parliament to confer increased power on their company; and the directors, mindful of their pledge to the Commissioners of Sewers, deemed it desirable to have the power given them to take the necessary steps for that purpose. They had deemed it desirable to address a communication to each of the City gas companies, inquiring if they contemplated any opposition. All the pipes of the company were now laid, and in a very few days all the works would be completed, and they had every reason to believe within the estimates given. Their services to the number of 5370 were laid. There were 3213 meters connected up to Saturday last, and 22,017 lights now burning. They could not see upon what grounds opposition could be raised. Mr. C. Pearson having shortly addressed the meeting, a resolution was adopted authorising the directors to apply for and prosecute a bill in Parliament to give additional powers to the company, and requesting the Common Council to petition Parliament in favour of the bill. A petition to the Common Council was then read, and signed by the shareholders present; and thanks having been given to the chairman and directors, the proceedings terminated.

WIDENING OF THE NORTH END OF CHANCERY-LANE.—On Monday, at a public meeting of the inhabitants and occupiers of premises within the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn above Bars, and St. George-the-Martyr, convened by the parish officers in pursuance of a numerously-signed requisition, which was held in the hall of the workhouse, Gray's-Inn-lane, to take into consideration the opportunity which now offers for widening the entrance to Chancery-lane, and to adopt measures for promoting and perfecting the same, a resolution affirming the propriety of effecting the improvement having been rejected, an amendment was carried to the effect that it is inexpedient to purchase land for the purpose of widening the north end of Chancery-lane, as it is a metropolitan question, and not a local one; and that it would be unjust to the inhabitants of these united parishes if the commissioners of paving applied any money for such a purpose.—In the evening, a meeting of the trustees of the paving board was held in the board-room of the workhouse, Gray's-Inn-lane, for the purpose, notwithstanding the decision to the contrary come to at the meeting of the parishioners during the day, of agreeing to the payment of £750 to Mr. Steel for 7 feet by 51 feet of ground, for widening the public way at the Holborn end of Chancery-lane. The meeting, which lasted from seven o'clock until eleven, was attended by a large number of trustees and others connected with the board. After a lengthened discussion, it was finally resolved by a majority of 17 to 13, that the board advance the required sum, £750, Mr. Taylor, the chairman, during the discussion, guaranteeing that £400 additional should be raised by public subscription.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—On Wednesday evening, at Crosby Hall, Bishopton-street, a lecture was delivered by Dr. Gavin, in connexion with the institution for establishing evening classes for young men, on the subject of the dwellings of the industrious classes, and their influence on the moral and physical condition of the people; the Right Honourable Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. Dr. Gavin stated and explained the several causes of unhealthiness in houses, which he showed to arise principally from deficient drainage and want of ordinary accommodation. The dreadful effects upon the morality and mortality of the people which arose from this want of accommodation, and of the decencies of life, he fully substantiated by reference to statistical tables of known accuracy and trustworthiness, which were prominently held up to the inspection of the meeting; and the lecturer concluded his address with a hope, that, as the great lawgiver of the Jews had given power to the priests to enter such Israelite houses as were supposed to harbour fever or leprosy, and pull them down if they saw fit [Leviticus, c. 34 and 38]; as the Romans had given similar authority to their Ediles; as the Belgians were now doing in their enterprising little country; so in England, he hoped that the legislative authorities would grant power either to prevent houses unfit for habitation to be built, or by some other means to undermine and root out this great source of evil and misery in the country. (Applause.) Lord Ashley, in a few laudatory words, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Gavin for his address. The Rev. Charles M'Kenzie, A.M., seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to Lord Ashley was then carried, and the meeting dispersed.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday, at the usual meeting, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair, Mr. Simon, the City officer of health, proceeded to read his report upon the sanitary condition of the City during the last twelve months. When he had read little more than one-fourth, the Court postponed the reading until the next meeting. From what was read it appeared that the deaths during the fifty-two weeks ending the 28th of September, 1850, in the City of London, were 2752, and the rate of mortality was estimated at somewhat less than 22 deaths out of every thousand living persons; while under the ravages of the pestilence of last year, our general death rate had risen to the height of 30 in the thousand. The evidences of a mortality lessened considerably below its habitual average by the sanitary exertions of the Commission, aided by other circumstances, are pointed out by Mr. Simon, who stated the result of his inquiries of the surgeons of the several City unions, as to the pressure of epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases amongst the poorer classes, and whether any novelty which might have taken place were attributable to the changes wrought in the physical conditions of the respective neighbourhoods. The accurate differences existing between the death rates of the various districts of the City are detailed, and those and similar comparisons are thrown into a tabular form. Mr. Simon argues that the main conditions which constitute the unhealthiness of towns are definite, palpable evils, each of which was susceptible of abatement or removal, which would at once be followed by the improvement of the health of the population; and he points to last year's death rate in one of the sub-districts of the City of London as one of rare excellence, and which he wished and hoped to find to be permanently expressive of the average mortality. Mr. Simon enters into a detailed consideration of our sickness and mortality during the last year, and proceeds to show the condition of the soil of those neighbourhoods which were most fatally visited by cholera, and to prove that those neighbourhoods, whether constituted of dense courts and alleys, or of broad and well-ventilated streets, were, from removable causes, liable to attacks of the pestilence.

MEETING OF DELEGATES OF THE METROPOLITAN PARISHES ON THE SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday evening, a large and influential adjourned meeting of delegates from the metropolitan parishes was held at the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for securing from Government the abolition of the present irresponsible Commission of Sewers, and to make such commission a representative body. Mr. Nicollay of Marylebone, was called to the chair; and the parishes represented were St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's, Westminster; St. Pancras; St. Mary, Islington; St. Luke's, Middlesex; St. Leonard Shoreditch; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; St. Ann's, Soho; Clerkenwell, St. Marylebone, Hornsey, &c. Mr. Fowler (St. Pancras) moved a resolution to the effect, "That there should be local administration under the control of a central board, so as to secure consistency and uniformity of proceeding with efficiency." Mr. Graham (St. Marylebone) seconded the resolution, because it savoured of centralisation—a principle which, whether it was with respect to sewers or anything else, was bad. Mr. Sanderson (St. Martin's) advocated the principle of municipal control in sewers as well as other matters, and saw no reason why Westminster, Marylebone, and other metropolitan boroughs, having double the population of the City of London, should not enjoy equal rights and privileges, as they were equally competent to manage their own affairs. He moved as an amendment, "That a committee be appointed to confer together for the purpose of preparing and laying before the representatives of the metropolitan boroughs a plan for controlling the local expenditure of the metropolitan boroughs, especially in reference to the administration of sewers." Mr. Toumlin Smith seconded the amendment. The amendment was ultimately adopted, with the withdrawal of the word "especially"; and a committee having been appointed to draw out a plan for carrying out the object, the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND WATER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this association took place on Tuesday evening, at the offices, Duke-street, Westminster; Mr. Tabbenor in the chair. The chairman commenced the proceedings by stating the object of the present association. It was well known that 100 gentlemen had sent in various schemes, which had been rejected by the Commission, and the projects recommended were apparently plagiarised from the industry of those gentlemen. Another great grievance was the enormous and unequal expenditure that had been made in this commission. It was to rectify these abuses that the present association had been formed; and they were determined to see if they could not obtain redress from the Commissioners. Another object of this association was to bring the sewage and water-supply of the metropolis, and to place the administration thereof, under the control of the ratemakers. The speaker then entered at some length into the subject of the present supply of water to the metropolis, and detailed the innumerable inconveniences and nuisances which the present means of supply engendered. He considered that both the regulation of sewers and water-supply ought to be placed in the hands of local authorities, elected by the ratemakers of the district. Government ought only to deal with the imperial revenue, and leave the management of all local administration to those who paid the rates. The association intended to organise themselves, and to divide the metropolis into districts, where they would hold meetings and disseminate their views. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen, offering various suggestions for carrying out efficiently the intentions of the association; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings closed.

BIRKENHEAD DOCK COMPANY.—A general meeting of the shareholders of this company took place on Thursday last, at the London Tavern, Baron Goldsmid in the chair. It appeared that the meeting was called for enabling the Company to raise funds for the completion of the works of the Birkenhead Dock Trust, and to resolve and determine whether the directors shall apply to Parliament for powers to carry such proposal. After a few preparatory remarks from the chairman as to the objects of the meeting, a resolution to the following effect was carried:—"That a committee of shareholders be appointed to consider whether it was expedient that this company should give their aid to raise the funds requisite to complete the works of the dock trust, and in what manner and upon what terms, and that a committee of six shareholders be appointed for that purpose. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—On Monday, a special general court of the members of this corporation was held at the offices, New Broad-street, Mr. A. Gillespie in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the chairman stated that the directors had no particular information to communicate; but they had called the shareholders together because opinions had been expressed that the meetings of the company should take place often than once a year. He was happy to say that, from the arrangements which had been made since the last meeting, there was every reason to hope that their affairs would soon present a more favourable aspect. The arrangements respecting the advance of money for the railway had been carried out under the best advice, and with every regard to the security of the company. The seminary at Montreal had made good its undertaking, and the corporation of that city had advanced £25,000 in debentures. Under these circumstances, the railway was proceeding with every prospect of success. By the opening of 27 additional miles the railway would be carried to Acton, one of the principal stations of the line, and where the present company possessed land to the amount of 70,000 acres. The distance from Melville to Montreal was 70 miles, and when the railway should be completed thus far, the company would be enabled to secure Government aid. With regard to the collections made during the present year, the commissioner had stated that they exceeded the amount of the past year by about £2000. He was happy to say that the settlers were in a thriving condition, and the general aspect of the company was materially improving. The calls upon all the shares in this country had been paid, with the exception of 30 and arrangements were being made which would doubtless lead to the payment of the remainder. Several proprietors expressed their acquiescence in the proceedings of the directors, and a vote of thanks having been passed to those gentlemen, the meeting separated.

THE NEW ORDNANCE-OFFICE, PALL-MALL.—The business connected with the Ordnance department of the public service, now transacted at the Tower, is about to be transferred to Pall-mall, where suitable accommodation is to be provided. The present Ordnance office at the south of Pall-mall having been found too confined for the efficient dispatch of business, the houses No. 83 and 84, originally erected in the reign of Charles II., where they abutted upon the private gardens and "chase," have been pulled down, in order that additional offices may be built on the site. The new building, the front of which is to be towards Pall-mall, is to be of white brick, with stone dressings and cornices, the character being plain Italian. The elevation and general appearance will be, as regards design, totally distinct from the present Ordnance office, but the intention is to raise the wings of the old building, so as to render the whole of one uniform design. The additional accommodation which these alterations will afford will be about sixty rooms.

EXPEDITION OF BUSINESS AT THE STAMP-OFFICE.—The great pressure of business which has existed at this Government department since the new Stamp Act came into operation, is likely, in the course of a week or ten days, to assume the regular routine. Last week, between 200,000 and 300,000 stamps, deeds, transfers, leases, insurance bonds, &c., under the new act, were sent to various parts of the United Kingdom and Scotland, which will about complete the remaining orders that had been sent from those localities. The number of stamps of various descriptions sent to Ireland has been very considerable, and far exceeds what was at first expected at Somerset House. The supplies for Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, York, Durham, Carlisle, and the north, Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c., that have been sent out since the commencement of the act by the morning, afternoon, and evening trains, are really astonishing in the short time, and great praise is due to the Commissioners, as well as to the employes, for the activity they have shown in supplying the public with the required stamps with the least possible delay, not only in town, where the demands were most pressing, but in every part of the country. The quantity of parchment sent into the Stamp-office during the last six weeks or two months has been many tons weight, but now the warehouse is becoming pretty well cleared, to accomplish which, from 80 to 100 stampers have been at extra work from eight A.M. till eight, and even ten and eleven P.M. daily (Sundays excepted, with the exception of the first week), and the number of stamps of every description despatched already exceeds 2,000,000, so that no time has been lost in expediting the business.

THE GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY AND THE DANISH GOVERNMENT.—The British Government having placed 40,000 ordnance blankets at the disposal of the Danish Minister for the use of the army in Schleswig, the General Steam Packet Company have delivered them free of charge to the Danish authorities at Tonning. For this act of sympathy for the Danish nation, Count Reventlow, the Ambassador of Denmark, has in a very handsome speech conveyed to the secretary of the company his warm acknowledgements.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, it is understood, intends resigning this post next session. Lord Redesdale has intimated his consent to succeed the noble Earl.

MR. RICHARD DOYLE, THE ARTIST.—The London Correspondent of the *Tablet* states, that, in consequence of the very indecent attack upon the Roman Catholic religion that have lately disgraced the pages of *Punch*, Mr. Richard Doyle, the gifted author of the "Manners and Customs of the English," "Brown, Jones, and Robinson," &c., has considered it to be his duty to give up all connexion with that periodical. He protested, some time ago, against an attack on his religion which found its way into its columns, and was then given to understand by the editor that the offence should not be repeated. However, the understanding was not observed, and Mr. Doyle at once resigned his engagement, and a salary of considerable amount.

CITY OF LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—It is intended by a new act, to be applied for in the ensuing session of Parliament, amongst other purposes, to take power, with consent of the cathedral authorities, "to lay part of the ground area or space in the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral into the public street," and also to compel the consumption of smoke in all furnaces and fireplaces used for manufacturing or trade purposes, and to remove more effectually other nuisances, encroachments, obstructions, projections, and annoyances. Various additional powers to the Sewers Commission with respect to sewers, slaughter-houses, &c., are also to be applied for.

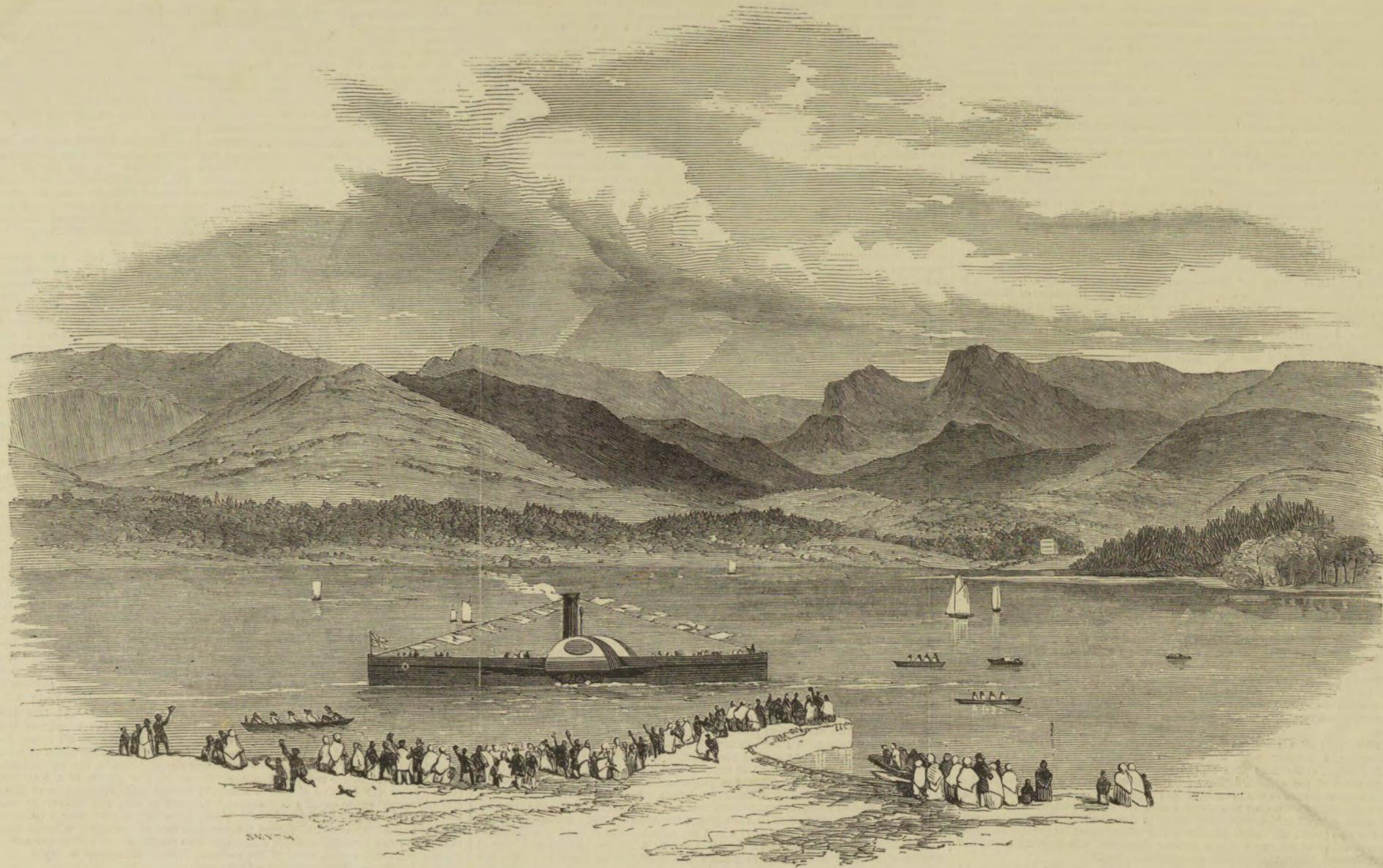
THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE-SHOW.—On Saturday last, the committee for the management of the Smithfield Cattle-Show issued their circulars for the approaching exhibition, which is to take place on the 10th of December. There is very little variation in the rules from those of preceding years, but the notices of motion before the committee are of important character. The first is, that the committee of management (twenty-four in number) of members of the club be chosen annually at the general meeting, to be held previously to the show; the president, vice-presidents, the stewards of the yard, and judges of the show (who are members of the club) are to be members of the committee *ex officio*. Secondly, that the committee shall meet as often as necessary during the year, and that the whole of the general business of the club be subjected to the control of the committee. Mr. Hobbs will move "That reporters from the press be supplied with ticket for the annual dinner." The gates will be closed on Saturday, the 7th of December, against stock; and at three o'clock on the 5th, for implements, roots, seeds, &c. The gates are to be closed against stock punctually to the minute, and no stock will be admitted after ten o'clock.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION.—The Registrar-General has drawn up the form of the householders' schedule, which will be filled up on Monday, the 31st of March, of the ensuing year. It is divided into eight columns, under the following heads:—Name and surname, relation to head of family, condition (*i.e.* whether married, single, widow, or widower), sex, age, rank, profession, or occupation, where born, if deaf and dumb or blind. Persons who refuse to give correct information incur a penalty of £5, besides the inconvenience and annoyance of appearing before two justices of the peace, and being convicted of having made a wilful mis-statement of age or of any of the other particulars. The return is required to enable the Secretary of State to complete the census, which is to show the number of the population; their arrangement by ages and families in different ranks, professions, employments, and trades; their distribution over the country in villages, towns, and cities; their increase and progress in the last ten years.

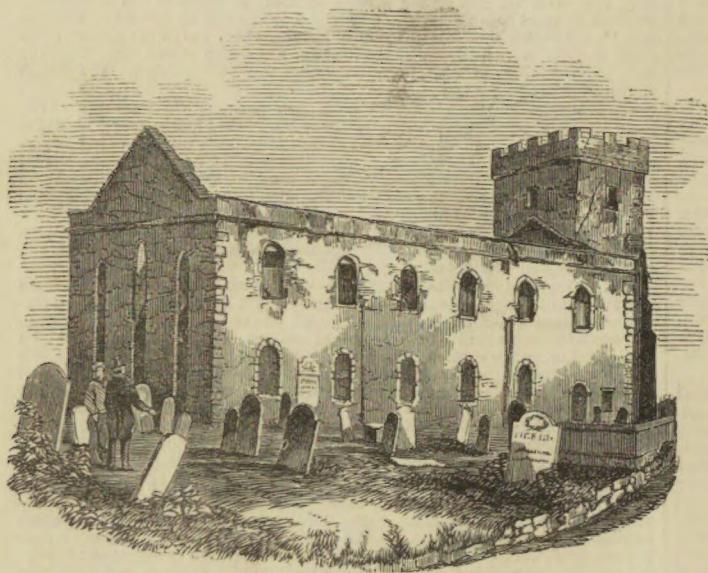
RUSSIAN GRAIN.—The importations of grain from Russia are invariably larger, individually, than those from foreign states generally. The vessel *Gladiator*, just arrived from Odessa, has brought 2100 quarter of wheat of Russian produce. The cargo was brought in a vessel belonging to Denmark, and was admissible, by virtue of the relaxed laws of navigation, for home use.

DISADVANTAGES OF FAME.—**"HAYNAU'S REFUGE."**—At the Insolvent Debtor's Court, on Wednesday, William Bentfield, the keeper of the George public-house, Bankside, where General Haynau retreated on being attacked by Barclay and Perkins's draymen, applied under the Protection Act on his interim order. There was no opposition by the creditors to the application. The appearance before the Court was attributed to the profits of the George (now known as "Marshal Haynau's Refuge") being totally inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the business. Strange to say, the insolvency was owing to the number of visitors to the place, by which the regular customers left the house. Crowds had visited the premises out of curiosity without partaking of refreshments, and the customers who had lunched and dined at the place departed in consequence of the final order.

FIRE AT THE GRAND JUNCTION CANAL WHARF.—On Tuesday afternoon, between ten and eleven o'clock, while the workmen were employed at their usual labour on the wharf of the Grand Junction Canal Company, City-road, they were alarmed by the sudden outbreak of flames in the store-room, which is situated near the canal. One of the men went up the steps, when he found a fire raging among a quantity of oakum, which was in the centre of the room, and which was filled with tarpaulin, deals,



LAUNCH OF THE "DRAGON-FLY" STEAMER ON LAKE WINDERMERE.



REMAINS OF COCKERMOUTH CHURCH.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the destruction of this Church by fire, on Friday, the 15th inst.

There appears to be no doubt that the conflagration originated in the tower end of the venerable edifice. From the immense quantity of wood in the construction of that portion of the building, the flames spread with frightful rapidity, and burst through every window, whilst portions of the roof, as the fire advanced, fell in. In this way the flames raged until the excellent peal of six bells, the organ, Church clock, chimes, chandeliers, galleries, pulpit, pews, paintings near the altar, marble monuments—everything, in short, but the bare walls, was destroyed; and even these are so much injured—the tower being saved from top to bottom—as to preclude the possibility of their being available, save as old materials. The register and other books, surplice, gowns, &c. were saved.

The county histories furnish very little information relative to Cockermouth Church. Hutchinson merely remarks that it "is a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, and appears to have been appropriate to the Collegiate Church of Staindrop, in the county of Durham, together with the mother Church. The Church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1711, and rendered very commodious for the large congregation which resorts to it: it is one hundred feet in length and forty-five broad, and lined with galleries. The income of the curacy was certified at £34 13s. 4d. Lord Lonsdale being proprietor, nominates the curate, and pays him a stipend of £26 13s. 4d., and the fees amount to about £8. The living was, in 1811, augmented by Parliamentary grant of £1000. His Lordship's ancestor purchased of the Fletchers, of Hutton. A chantry in this chapel was founded and endowed by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland."

The Church was insured in the Imperial Fire-office for £2000.

The estimated expense of building another church is from £6000 to £7000, which it is proposed to raise by voluntary subscription; and as this is a large sum to be collected among about 5000 inhabitants (the population of Cockermouth), it is hoped that they will be assisted in the good work by the Protestant community. Any contributions towards so desirable an object will be thankfully acknowledged, if addressed to either of the Churchwardens, Messrs. Cooper, W. Elliott, J. Richardson, or J. Tyson; or to the Cumberland Union Bank, Cockermouth.

The accompanying View of the Tower and roofless walls is from a Daguerreotype, taken by Mr. Joseph Martin, of Cockermouth.

THE LATE GALES.—LOSS OF LIFE.

A considerable amount of property has been destroyed on the south-east coast, by the violence of the gales which have prevailed during the last week. Several vessels have gone ashore, and it is feared that on the coast of Sussex some lives have been lost. The news from all parts of the coast is most disastrous, particularly in reference to the storm on Saturday and Sunday last.

That part of the Sussex coast between Shoreham and Worthing was the scene of a very distressing event. At daybreak on Monday a heavily laden barque, since ascertained to have been the *Lalla Rookh*, bound to London from the Brazils, was observed riding at anchor, and labouring severely. It being evident that she was in difficulties, having lost her mainmast, a boat with eleven men put off from Worthing to her aid, and, notwithstanding the tremendous surf that was running, the brave fellows made a desperate effort to reach the barque. They had got within a short distance of the vessel, and were about to get the weather side, when a terrific sea caught the boat and immediately capsized her. The fate of the unfortunate fellows who were in it is briefly told. For a moment or so they were seen struggling in the water: the violent lashing of the surf, however, soon overpowered them, and every one perished. Most of them have left large families. Their names were—James Newman, and his two sons, John and James Newman, and his brother Henry Newman, William Hoskins,



BOAT CATASTROPHE, AND THE "LALLA ROOKH" IN DISTRESS, OFF WORTHING.

storm on that side of the Channel. In the vicinity of Boulogne it blew almost a perfect hurricane. A fine vessel named the *Brilliant*, last from Quebec, and bound for Rye, was driven ashore near Etaples, and became a total wreck. Fortunately, with the exception of the carpenter, the crew was saved.

LAUNCH OF THE "DRAGON-FLY" STEAMER ON LAKE WINDERMERE.

On Monday, the 18th inst., another vessel, built for the Windermere Iron Steamer Company, was launched at Low Wood, Windermere. Its dimensions are 100 feet in length, 14 feet beam, 50 horse-power, and a very light draught of water, not more than 20 inches. The vessel was launched complete in every respect, and with steam up; so that the moment she reached the water, the engines being started, she immediately steamed around the beautiful bay of Low Wood, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

This new steamer was built by Messrs. M'Conochie and Claude, engineers, Liverpool, and was christened the *Dragon-fly* by Mrs. Rigg, the lady of the Secretary of the Company. After the launch, a large party sat down to an excellent dinner, at Mr. Logan's, Low Wood Hotel.

MEDICAL CHARITIES IN IRELAND.—A return, showing the operations of the various medical charities in Ireland, supported wholly, or in part, from county funds, has just been printed, at the instance of Colonel Dunne. It appears that the total number of statute acres, in electoral divisions and unions, is 19,925,963, and that the population of those districts, in 1841, was 8,325,601. The total expenditure, on account of medical charities, including county hospitals, infirmaries, &c., for the year ending the 25th of March, 1850, was £177,039 11s. 9d. Of this sum £23,974 was paid for salaries to medical attendants, and £8929 to nurses and other persons. The total number for which hospital accommodation is provided is 42,072. The average number of patients under treatment each week during the year was 34,714, and the total number admitted during the year was 468,028.

PROFESSOR KINKEL.

GOTTFRIED KINKEL, Professor of History in the University of Bonn, was one of the more eminent among the literary men of Germany who mistook the Revolution of 1848 for the beginning of a new social era, threw himself into the political agitation of the time, for which his powers were unfit, and finally joined the insane revolt in Baden, in May, 1849, which ended in the dispersion of the revolutionary army, or rather mob, by the Prussian troops, and the restoration of the legal Government. The insurrection was begun, though, perhaps, unconsciously, by the Frankfort Assembly, which sent commissaries to the



PROFESSOR KINKEL, FROM A LITHOGRAPH PUBLISHED AT BERLIN.

Grand Duchy, to force the Government to accept their new German Constitution; but the movement soon became too strong for those who commenced it. The Girondins of the agitation were soon displaced by the Mountain; the Moderates by the Anarchists. Brentano, the Commissaire, was obliged to fly, and the insurrection was headed by the Pole Mieroslawski and Tritschler: their proclamations and orders were such bloodthirsty and bandit-like productions, that the mass of the people were disgusted; they threatened to cut off the heads of ten thousand of the citizens of Mannheim, and ordered contributions of money and provisions without limit. The folly of their measures was only exceeded by their brutality; for, at the moment they were threatening to decimate cities and confiscate the property of thousands, they were not strong enough to withstand the charge of a regiment; they were defeated at all points by the Prussian troops, and driven into exile in Switzerland, from whence some fled to America and England. How a man of learning, genius, and refinement, like Kinkel, could mix himself up with such a band of coarse ruffians, using the cant of political regenerators to cover the acts of thieves, is difficult to explain. Perhaps he thought the rough work of destroying the old framework of society must be done by rough instruments, and that he and others might have afterwards the ground free for establishing that of a better time. He was miserably disappointed. He was taken in one of the skirmishes of the campaign with arms in his hands, and, being a Prussian subject, was tried by court-martial and condemned to death. Intercession was made for him, and literature, poetry, and philosophy pleaded for his life, and it was spared; but he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in a house of correction, with the fare, clothing, and task-work of a felon. He has been removed from prison to prison, and treated with the utmost rigour. It was only recently that he was allowed to copy the accounts of the prison and other formal documents, instead of spinning wool. He received neither visits nor letters, and was wholly cut off from the world. Now and then the papers gave an extract from his poems, or a *feuilleton* contributed by a friend lamenting his fate; but there was an impression that any appeal to the public in his favour tended to make his case rather worse than better, and for some time past he had scarcely been heard of. A fortnight since, it was rumoured he had escaped from Spandau, the last place of his detention. From the mode in which he escaped, it was evident it must have been with the connivance of some of the gaolers: this has since been ascertained to have been the case. Two of the attendants let him through the court into the street by the ordinary entrance, he having changed his convict's dress for the uniform of an officer. He remained one day in Spandau, went on the following morning to Potsdam, where he also staid a day, and then proceeded over Hanover, Minden, and Paris to London. As Spandau is one of the strongest prisons in Prussia, it is generally believed that the Government itself connived at his escape, and planned it: his continued confinement was considered a disgrace to the learned world of Germany; a certain amount of discussion was always kept alive about it; and, in short, he was, from his rank and position, an embarrassing prisoner. Had the Government confined him in a fortress, as usual with political criminals, his case would not have excited so much sympathy; but the dishonouring punishment inflicted for the most infamous crimes, was considered more as a revenge of the Government than a just expiation to the law. In Austria he would undoubtedly have been shot: the Austrian Government is bolder and more bloody in its punishments than that of Prussia; but, in no case where it has spared the life of a man charged with a political offence, has it subjected him to the treatment of a felon. Its fortresses contain many prisoners of the same class as Kinkel, but not the Houses of Correction. It would have been wiser in the Prussian Government either to have detained him in a manner that should not degrade literature and education in his person, and awake sympathy for the man in spite of his offence, or to have pardoned him openly and freely. But the middle course of all, allowing him to escape, is a miserable subterfuge—unhappily, quite in keeping with the small spirit of political trickery and intrigue which within the last two years has pervaded the Prussian Administration.

KNEBWORTH THEATRICALS.

Of all men exercising the power of literature, yet independent of its pecuniary rewards, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has ever shown himself foremost of his "order." No man, so placed, more prompt to acknowledge the dignity of letters; no man more zealous and sympathetic in the alleviation of the hard condition too frequently the lot of literary men. We regret that literary men have not always shown themselves thoughtful of this fact; but the truth is, if literature receive not its due recognition by the State and by society, it is to the treason of men of letters themselves that they mainly owe the indifference and neglect. Animated by a true sense of the dignity of their functions, they might command their rightful position as the lay priesthood of the world; but too frequently they seem possessed by the superstition of the Indian, who thinks that if he can only destroy a man of gifted powers, he, the destroyer, must inherit the genius of his victim. No man has been made more obnoxious to this ignorance and injustice than Bulwer; and it is cheering to feel that no man has passed through the ordeal of malignity and injustice with a brighter reputation as a world-known writer. It is to the energy of Bulwer that the English dramatist owes the just reward of his labour; it is to the chivalric championship of the late member for Lincoln that men like Knowles, in their declining life, enjoy the profits of their vested brains—that they are not left to wither out an old age in poverty; while the star actor has his £50 per night for rendering the utterances of the beggar-hard, and thousands of his countrymen are taught and elevated by his "so potent art," he the worker in "unregarded corners thrown."

Of a piece with the literary character of Sir Edward Lytton, was the desire to bring together, in his beautiful ancestral Hall of Knebworth, the authors and artists whose previous theatrical efforts in the cause of veteran writers had been so heartily and so satisfactorily acknowledged by the country at large. Some four years since, it was a bold venture for writers and artists to step from their privacy to the public stage: but the cause justified the end; whilst the histrio genius so undoubtedly developed by many of the troop—the Dickens troupe—crowned the act of brotherhood with the triumph of highest art. The same men, with two or three additions—*vide* bill—met on the 18th instant, at Knebworth. The great hall was fitted up as a theatre; and few of those introduced to their places in pit and gallery "to see the play," but must have doubted their wherabouts, so perfect was then the theatre that a day or two before was the banqueting-hall.

The pieces selected for the three nights' entertainments were—"Every Man in his Humour," with "Animal Magnetism," the first night; the farce changed for the last two nights for "Turning the Tables." On the first night the audience was composed of many of Sir Edward's tenantry, farmers, with buxom wives and daughters, and the tradespeople from the surrounding towns and villages of Hertfordshire. On the second night, Duchesses, Earls, Countesses, and Hertfordshire gentry abounded. On the third night, nobility also, with a free sprinkling of clergy, law, and medicine. We subjoin the cast of the comedy, from the bill:—

Knowell (an Old Gentleman)	..	..	..	Mr. Delmé Radcliffe.
Edward Knowell (his Son)	..	..	..	Mr. Henry Hawkins.
Bronk (the Farmer's Man)	..	..	..	Mr. Mark Lemon.
George Downright (a Plain Squire)	..	..	..	Mr. Frank Stone.
Wellbred (his Half-Brother)	..	..	..	Mr. Henry Hale.
Kitely (a merchant)	..	..	..	Mr. Charles Dickens.
Captain Bobadil (a Paul's Man)	..	..	..	Mr. Frederick Dickens.
Thomas Cash (Kitely's Cashier)	..	..	..	Mr. Douglas Jerrold.
Master Stephen (a Country Gull)	..	..	..	Mr. John Leech.
Master Matthew (the Town Gull)	..	..	..	The Hon. Elliot Yorke, M.P.
Oliver Cobb (a Water-bearer)	..	..	..	Mr. Augustus Egg.
Justice Clement (an old merry Magistrate)	..	..	..	Mr. Phantom.
Roger Formal (his Clerk)	..	..	..	Mrs. Ann Romer.
Dame Kitely (Kitely's Wife)	..	..	..	Miss Hogarth.
Mistress Bridget (his Sister)	..	..	..	Mrs. Mark Lemon.
Tib (Cob's Wife)	..	..	..	(who most kindly consented to act, in lieu of Mrs. Charles Dickens, disabled by accident).

The farce on Monday was "Animal Magnetism;" the actors were Charles Dickens, Mark Lemon, John Leech, Augustus Egg, Miss Hogarth, and Miss Ann Romer. On Tuesday and Wednesday, "Turning the Tables":—

Mr. Knibbs	..	..	..	Mr. Frank Stone.
Jeremiah Bumppo	..	..	..	Mr. Charles Dickens.
Edgar de Courcy	..	..	..	Mr. Delmé Radcliffe.
Tib	..	..	..	Mr. Frederick Dickens.
Jack Humphries	..	..	..	Mr. Mark Lemon.
Miss Knibbs	..	..	..	Miss Hogarth.
Mrs. Humphries	..	..	..	Mrs. Mark Lemon.
Patty Larkins	..	..	..	Miss Ann Romer.

The pieces on each night went off admirably. Never could there be more appreciating audiences. They truly, as the French have it, "assisted at the play." On the last night, introduced by a very pithy and right royal compliment to the Queen, whose early act of her reign was the recognition of the claims of the lettered host—a compliment made and uttered by Charles Dickens—all the company sang "God save the Queen;" the noble and gentle audience joining with most significant heartiness in the chorus.

We shall not attempt individual criticism, but shall merely borrow the general terms employed by the writer in the *Herts County Press*:— "We need hardly add, that amateurs of such world-wide celebrity never, perhaps, trod the stage at any period; but we are entitled to say that few professional actors—certainly no company at the present day—could have rendered the flashing wit and scorching satire, the subtle discrimination of character and incident, and the development of passions and follies, intended to be portrayed by the writer, with such skill and acumen, such nice appreciation of the minute shades of feeling and of humour, as the performers whose names are given above."

At the conclusion of the comedy, the following epilogue—written by F. P. Delmé Radcliffe, Esq.—was excellently delivered by the author and Mr. Henry Hale:—

Enter OLD KNOWELL and WELLBRED.
Knowell. At last the play is over.
Wellbred. Yes, and all,
Thank Heaven! has ended with the curtain's fall.
Knowell. Be thankful! 'tis well over; think how kind.
All that is in front have been to those behind.
Wellbred. Kind, truly, in applause. What will they say?
When they get home? that is the question.
Knowell. Nay,
That is a question we can not decide.
All I can say is—I believe all tried
To do their best.
Wellbred. Well! even Don Ferdinand, you know, can do no more than a man can do!
Knowell. We were, of course, prepared for admiration
Of those bright London stars, that constellation.
The like of any sphere!
Wellbred. 'Twere thought, I ween,
A dainty dish to set before the Queen!
I am not surprised that they have raised a fuss.
But that they descend to play with us—
With rustics, like myself, and one or two more.
Knowell. Why, because Every Man is in his humour.
In truth, they all have proved themselves right hearty
In their alliance with the "Country Party."
Knowell. It was great—as he had been before.
Wellbred. You must admit Old Knowell was born to be a star.
Knowell. An' if he were, Wellbred might let that pass.
Wellbred. Softly—hem! Shakespeare!—
"Write me down an ass!"
Knowell. As touching Shakespeare—you know, I suppose, That Knowell's was the part great Shakespeare chose.
To act himself. Would that his soul divine Could shed a fostering influence on mine!
Wellbred. A Forstering influence I think you said?
That brings me back to Kitely. On that head, Kitely rises beyond my power of speech.
Knowell. And Matthew stuck to Bobadil like a LEECH.
Wellbred. By Pharaoh's foot! that oath with the humours chimes—
Perhaps they will be buttered in the *Times!*
Knowell. Talk not to me about the *Times* or *Herald*, Give me three pennyworths of DOUGLAS JERROLD.
Amongst that party there are pretty pickin's! But say—can newspaper describe CHARLES DICKENS?
Knowell. Come, don't get prasy when you should be funny.
Of course, we all should like to getup "Money."
But, let us think no more of that we have not;
We may satiate our appetite with what we have got.
Consultulate our Host on his success:
Try what he will, he can have nothing less.
He has gained the object of his aim and ends—
Well pleased his Guests, and entertained his Friends.

Wellbred. Bravo! I go with you, and with your whim;

We have all done bravely!

"How we apples swim!"

But let us now no longer jest or jeer;

I have word in earnest for your ear.

Say, that to-night we have not played in vain—

Wellbred. Why thou, another evening, try again?

Wellbred. Why, that depends on circumstance; in fact,

Upon the Play they might propose to act.

Would that I had to choose?

Knowell. What hast thou hit on?

Wellbred. Why on your choice!—We swear by BULWER LYTTON!

On this occasion he has cast aside Productions worthy of parental pride;

Discarded all the offspring of his pen, and shelved himself to make way for OLD BEN.

Knowell. Come, don't get prasy when you should be funny.

Of course, we all should like to getup "Money."

But, let us think no more of that we have not;

We may satiate our appetite with what we have got.

Consultulate our Host on his success:

Try what he will, he can have nothing less.

He has gained the object of his aim and ends—

Well pleased his Guests, and entertained his Friends.



of a man of highest genius to the ability of a young actress, destined, as we truly believe, to achieve for herself a very enviable reputation. It is long since we have seen such a pure, fresh, and enjoying bit of acting as her *Patty Larkins*. Poor Mrs. Orger herself would have applauded her.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.

On Thursday week this theatre opened, under the management of Mr. Stammers, with Mrs. Nisbett, and some members of her family, in Knowles's play of "The Hunchback"—the part of *Julia* by Miss Jane Mordaunt, and that of *Helen* by Mrs. Nisbett herself. On Monday, Bourcicault's "London Assurance" was presented; with *Lady Gay Spanker* by the same talented *artiste*. The pieces have been well received by respectable audiences.

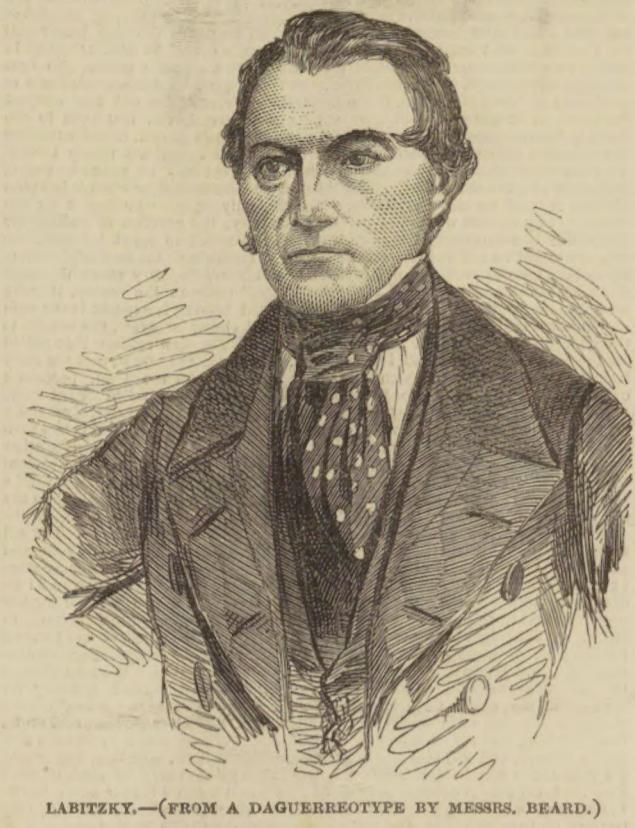
At the HAYMARKET, on Monday, Mr. Macready appeared in "Werther," and realised the character with that wondrous power of depicting misery in which he so greatly excels. Mr. Davenport, as *Uric*, was energetic, dashing, and pathetic; while Miss Reynolds, as *Ida*, acted with the utmost grace and tenderness. Mr. Stuart was the *Gabor*, and Mr. Howe the *Baron*. These farewell performances of the great tragedian continue attractive.

At the SURREY, the spectacle tragedy of "Pizarro" has been revived with success.

A PRAIRIE ON FIRE.—A letter of a recent date from Kanseville, Mo. (United States), states that a tremendous conflagration has occurred in that region, caused by the Omaha Indians, who set on fire the dry grass on the prairie. The wind was very high at the time, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that a great number of the fences, outstanding crops, and some buildings, for miles around, were enveloped in one sheet of fire. The Indians, just previous to the conflagration, were discovered in the act of setting fire to the prairie in a number of different places. The Omahas inhabit a portion of the Missouri territory, some sixty miles above Fort Leavenworth. They are described as one of the most dangerous and treacherous of the Indian tribes, and will be likely to cause the pioneer farmers of the backwoods a good deal of trouble.

JOSEPH LABITZKY.

The triad of celebrated composers in Germany, who have elevated the style of composition in dance music to the highest degree of skill and refinement, will include the names of Lanner, Strauss, and Labitzky. Lanner was the founder of the school, and Strauss and Labitzky have been its most accomplished exponents.



LABITZKY.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MESSRS. BEARD.)

Joseph Labitzky—whose Portrait is given in our columns—was born, in 1802, at Petochau, in Bohemia; and his studies were followed up in Prague and Vienna. The natural bent of his aptitude for dance composition was early developed, his first waltzes having won universal popularity. Like all the German musicians, Labitzky most carefully attended to his musical studies, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the works of the great classical masters, and with the theory of the art. The students of all classes in Germany seek to improve their artistic acquirements by travel; and Labitzky made tours to Russia, Poland, Switzerland, and every part of Germany. At St. Petersburg he was an especial favourite of, and much patronised by, the Imperial family.

Labitzky is now the Kapellmeister of Carlsbad, and has given to the world some one hundred and eighty works, of which the Aurora, Elfin, Berliner, Toner, Albert, Fatherland, and other celebrated waltzes, form a portion. Labitzky has also written fantasias, variations, potpourris, divertissements, &c., for the violin, viola, flute, horn, clarionet, &c. Amongst his writings for the sacred school, a "Miserere," hymns, &c.

Labitzky is full of fancy and imagination; his light and delicate transitions from thought to thought, his thorough acquaintance with instrumentation, render his waltzes peculiarly fascinating. Amidst all the bustling passages of the scoring, his design is clearly and vigorously treated—as in his "Quadrille of All Nations," in which his combinations are replete with charming variety. He is an admirable conductor; with great nicety of accent, he has the feeling for dramatic co-uring. If Labitzky's compositions do not appear to the highest class of music, he manages by his imaginative temperament, clever contrivance, and ingenious devices, to raise dance music immeasurably above ordinary and vulgar effects, by the sentimental expression and melodious imagery interwoven in choreographic movements.

The accompanying Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Messrs. Beard.

CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FLAX.

COMMON FLAX is a very beautiful plant when in flower, and might often be advantageously cultivated as an ornamental plant. Our juvenile readers will find interested in being informed that the "Sesame" of the East, which was the magic sound wherewith Ali

potatoes will grow well without manuring. With the aid of manure, any soil, except stiff clays and marls, can be adapted to the growth of Flax—gravels being the worst of the light soils; stiff soils are wholly inappropriate. The best soil for Flax—as, perhaps, for almost all other usually cultivated crops—is a moderately light loam, consisting of an equal admixture of sand, marl, and mould, perfectly drained, either artificially or naturally. The dry loams on the mountain limestone, which occupy such an extensive range through the middle, and on the chalk formation of the north, of England are good examples of the kind of soil best calculated for the growth of Flax.

In England, the fine loamy soil in the Vale of York is a further illustration, as well as similar soils in Devon: respecting our Down lands, they are worth a separate notice. To sum up, light turnip land, in fair condition, such as might be deemed adequate to produce a fair crop of turnips, is the general character of the soil best adapted for Flax. A former statement may appear paradoxical, viz. that even in the Lake and similar districts, Flax may be advantageously grown, notwithstanding the excessive annual rain-fall of eighty inches, and sometimes ninety inches. This is accounted for from the circumstance that Flax may be pulled in one of two stages; that is, either shortly after the seed-pod has formed, or when it has been allowed to stand for seed: the former is technically called “pulling it for the white.” In a district where the rain-fall is heavy, the practice of pulling for the white is recommended; first, because, if allowed to stand for seed, the weather might be unfavourable at the period of gathering—the seed might never ripen—the crop be partially destroyed, or, at all events, very much damaged and discoloured: when pulled for “the white,” early in the season, it gives time to dew-rot it, viz. spreading it on grass, and leaving it exposed to the rain and atmosphere; if laid on a recently-cut field of clover or grass, the benefit to the aftermath is worth from 20s. to 30s. per acre. For dew-retting Flax pulled for the white, a moist climate is favourable. Another advantage is, that the early period of the year at which the Flax is taken off the land, permits a crop of winter turnips or rape to be sown; and, lastly, Flax pulled for the white obtains a higher price per stone, as it possesses a finer fibre, and, if carefully attended to in rotting, has also the finest colour. The weight of crop is less than if pulled at seed-time, and all profit from the seed is sacrificed; but, on the other hand, the exhausting effect of growing Flax, which is often so much complained of, does not occur, for it may be stated most emphatically that there is not a single crop grown in the range of British husbandry so little exhausting to the soil as Flax when pulled for “the white.”

The mere cultivation of Flax is confined to a few very simple rules. The soil should be well pulverised—the deeper the better, if on an appropriate soil—and should be made perfectly clean. Flax may be advantageously sown after potatoes or turnips, in the place of wheat or barley. The latter fact has been disputed: we can aver positively that the practice is a correct one, and we are further countenanced in this opinion by the analogous practice pursued in Belgium. In setting out the ridges for the Flax crop, they should be made narrow and flat, and the furrow, or trench, well opened; six feet width is, perhaps, the most convenient size. Narrow ridges are convenient for weeding. The seed allowed to an acre ranges from two to three bushels—the former quantity for very rich, the latter for poor sandy soils, where a fine, not a heavy crop of Flax is intended to be grown. If sown too thick on rich land, the plant grows long and thin, and consequently so weak that it is beaten down by even moderate shower, and will scarcely ever recover its position. In this way nearly the entire crop may be destroyed. About 120 lb. of seed may be sown on good Flax land, capable of producing 50 to 60 stones of dressed Flax per acre; 150 or 160 lb. may be sown on poor land in good cultivation. Two bushels of seed may be sown on very rich land, and will yield a heavy crop of 70 or 80 stones, besides about 24 bushels of seed; notwithstanding which, it will, perhaps, not yield a greater money return than a crop from inferior land weeding only 50 stones. As the cultivation of Flax is best understood in Holland and Belgium, we will give a description of the practice pursued in those countries, as described by Mr. Van Aerden, who states that the crops which immediately precede Flax in light soils are barley or rye, with turnips after them the same year. In this case, these crops are more highly manured than usual, and the turnips have a double quantity of liquid manure. About Christmas, the turnips being taken off, the land is ploughed into high ridges, and the intervals dug out: it remains in that state secure from wet, and exposed to the winter’s frost. As soon in spring as the weather permits, the land is again ploughed and well harrowed, to let the seeds of annual weeds vegetate; a month after, another deep ploughing and harrowing are given. Peat ashes are often sown at this stage, at the rate of 30 bushels to the acre. A few days after these are harrowed in, 10 hogheads of strong liquid manure—the emptings of privies, mixed with diluted cow’s urine, is preferred—is distributed on the land; it is then left for a week or ten days, that the manure may soak in. The seed is then sown, and lightly covered with a bush harrow or the *trainet* (an instrument peculiar to the husbandry of the Low Countries): if covered more than half an inch deep, the seed does not vegetate readily or at all. Cloudy or showery weather is chosen for sowing it, as a very hot or dry air sometimes prevents the seed from rising. The best seed is imported from Riga. The first crop of seed raised from the Riga seed is sometimes used, but it is supposed to degenerate fast, and the home-grown seed is found to produce coarse-branched Flax. In this country guano and salts of ammonia can replace the liquid manure of the Continent; in all other respects the above remarks apply equally to both countries. American seed produces coarse Flax. Seed brought from Odessa is said to be liable to introduce “the dodder,” a parasitical plant which destroys the crop if once attacked by it. On all accounts Riga seed is to be preferred, and for very fine Flax the seed of the previous year is preferred. Further attention is not required on this crop until it is pulled, except weeding, which must be carefully attended to going over it for this purpose twice, or oftener if requisite. If carefully weeded when the Flax is young, the crop is so close that the weeds have little chance when the Flax gets strong. The time of sowing may extend from the latter end of March to the middle of April: the time of ripening of the seed sown at the two periods will differ little, other circumstances being equally favourable. The Flax sown the earliest will be found the best. Early sowing might always be recommended, were it not that the early sown is more liable to be nipped by the frost, of which the Flax plant is highly susceptible. On this account Flax may be sown with safety a week earlier on the western than the eastern side of England: the last week in March for the one, and the first week in April for the other, will be found about the best seasons of the year. Sowing after mid-April is to be deprecated. Flax is fit to be pulled for “the white” as soon as the most forward of the seed-bolls are fully formed; if a wet season, a little later; if a very dry year, a little earlier: a similar rule should regulate the grower according to the general character of the district, as regards moisture or dryness of climate.

It is better to decide on pulling Flax too early rather than too late, as the loss in weight of seed by the former mode will not amount to so much as the damage that may arise from allowing it to be overripe. Flax is invariably pulled, bound into sheaves, and placed in stocks in the ordinary manner—the emptyings of privies, mixed with diluted cow’s urine, is preferred—is distributed on the land; it is then left for a week or ten days, that the manure may soak in. The seed is then sown, and lightly covered with a bush harrow or the *trainet* (an instrument peculiar to the husbandry of the Low Countries): if covered more than half an inch deep, the seed does not vegetate readily or at all. Cloudy or showery weather is chosen for sowing it, as a very hot or dry air sometimes prevents the seed from rising. The best seed is imported from Riga. The first crop of seed raised from the Riga seed is sometimes used, but it is supposed to degenerate fast, and the home-grown seed is found to produce coarse-branched Flax. In this country guano and salts of ammonia can replace the liquid manure of the Continent; in all other respects the above remarks apply equally to both countries. American seed produces coarse Flax. Seed brought from Odessa is said to be liable to introduce “the dodder,” a parasitical plant which destroys the crop if once attacked by it. On all accounts Riga seed is to be preferred, and for very fine Flax the seed of the previous year is preferred. Further attention is not required on this crop until it is pulled, except weeding, which must be carefully attended to going over it for this purpose twice, or oftener if requisite. If carefully weeded when the Flax is young, the crop is so close that the weeds have little chance when the Flax gets strong. The time of sowing may extend from the latter end of March to the middle of April: the time of ripening of the seed sown at the two periods will differ little, other circumstances being equally favourable. The Flax sown the earliest will be found the best. Early sowing might always be recommended, were it not that the early sown is more liable to be nipped by the frost, of which the Flax plant is highly susceptible. On this account Flax may be sown with safety a week earlier on the western than the eastern side of England: the last week in March for the one, and the first week in April for the other, will be found about the best seasons of the year. Sowing after mid-April is to be deprecated. Flax is fit to be pulled for “the white” as soon as the most forward of the seed-bolls are fully formed; if a wet season, a little later; if a very dry year, a little earlier: a similar rule should regulate the grower according to the general character of the district, as regards moisture or dryness of climate.

The Dutch mode of ascertaining the fitness of Flax for pulling is to take a full-grown stem, the ripe capsule of which is cut horizontally with a sharp knife. If the interior of the seed-pickle is found firm and of a dark green colour, it is considered fit to be pulled. If, from any mismanagement, the nature of the land or other cause, the Flax should grow of different lengths, each length should be pulled separately: this is accomplished by the puller seizing the stems just under the seed-bolls, which allows the shorter stems to escape, these being taken up at a second pulling. The two lengths must be kept separate in all future operations. Flax may be rippled immediately after pulling, and steeped at once; it may be dried in stocks, the seed beaten out, and the stems steeped shortly afterwards; it may be dried, stacked, the seed beaten out, and the Flax steeped in the following spring. The first two are the courses usually followed in this country and Belgium; the last-named practice being, we believe, confined to the vicinity of Courtrai. Whatever mode is practised, the method of steeping is the same. The following is the Flemish process:—Long ponds are constructed, of a depth sufficient for the Flax to stand nearly upright in them without touching the bottom. If this depth cannot be attained, the Flax is placed in a slanting position, the root end lowermost, and the seed end of the plant a little under the surface of the water. It is kept in this position by means of mats spread over it, and poles, with stones placed on them of sufficient weight to keep the whole under water. If the steeping takes place in August, soon after being pulled, the fibres will be sufficiently loosened from the woody parts of the stem in the course of a week. In October it will take double that time, or more, according to the temperature of the water: the higher the temperature, the sooner the steeping will be completed. The water of the Lys gives, by the soap test, rather more than 17 degrees of hardness; consequently, it is not on account of its softness that the waters of the Lys are so well adapted for steeping Flax; the probability is that it is the decaying organic matter found in the Lys waters which gives this river its peculiar quality. Steeping Flax in the Lys is a regular trade, and affords employment to great numbers of people from April to September.

When the Flax is nearly steeped enough, it is frequently examined: if left a few hours too long in the water, the quality is injured; and if it is taken out too soon, the fibre will not be sufficiently detached, and will break in the scutching. As soon as the fibres will separate from the outer covering the whole length of the plant, it should immediately be taken out of the water, the bundles untied, and the Flax spread out to dry on a piece of short grass, the place having been well cleared previously. It is allowed to remain on the grass ten or twelve days, and is frequently turned over during that time: it is then housed, and in the course of the winter it is scutched and heckled.

In this country the ordinary course is to ripple the Flax soon after it is pulled, and then to steep it. Ripping is performed by drawing the heads of the Flax through a coarse upright iron comb, by which means the seed capsules are detached.

After the Flax has been steeped and dried, it may be either stacked or at once subjected to the last operation, termed scutching: this can be done by either hand labour or machinery. The object is to separate the outside, called bawn or shive, from the inside or Flax fibre. Much of the market value of Flax depends on the manner in which this is executed.

One of the most interesting subjects connected with the cultivation of Flax is the profit and loss account to the farmer, which will be about as follows:—

Expenses.	£ s. d.	Products.	£ s. d.
Rent and taxes ..	2 0 0	50 stones of flax, at 7s 6d ..	18 15 0
Ploughing, harrowing, rolling, &c. ..	1 10 0	20 bushels of seed, at 5s ..	5 0 0
Two-and-a-half bushels of seed, 7s 6d	0 18 9	Value of husks, &c., as feed ..	0 15 0
Taking from sticks, spreading, turning, &c. ..	1 10 0	Deduct expenses ..	24 10 0
Scutching 50 stones, at 6d ..	2 15 0	Net Profit ..	12 17 3
Cleaning seed and taking to market..	0 10 0		

Nothing, however, is here set down for manure. If the Flax water is made use of to manure grass-land, and the seed consumed in feeding cattle, the return for manure from the Flax crop will be pretty nearly equal to that which it absorbs. The above calculation is founded on the supposition that the Flax has been grown on good land, had a fair season, and managed well in its subsequent processes. Flax might be grown with great advantage on all our Down lands; many in Sussex, Hampshire, and Surrey are peculiarly well adapted for the growth of Flax.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 1.—1st Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 2.—Emperor of Austria abdicated, 1848.
TUESDAY, 3.—Belzoni died, 1823.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Sun rises 7 h. 49 m., sets 3 h. 51 m.
THURSDAY, 5.—Balbec destroyed by an earthquake, 1759.
FRIDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
SATURDAY, 7.—Algernon Sydney beheaded, 1683.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 7, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 0 20	h 0 45	m 1 10	b 1 30	m 1 55	b 2 10	m 2 30

HER MAJESTY’S THEATRE.—The GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.—Mid. Angl. Miss Poole, Mr. Frank Bodda, and Mr. Sims Reeves, MM. Molique, Sainton, Piatti, Angl. Richardson, Barret, Baumann, Winterbottom, Remusat, Prosperi, Rousseau, Arban, and Miss Goddard. Various novelties are in preparation, which will be produced forthwith.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Most positively the LAST EIGHT NIGHTS of M. JULLIEN’S CONCERTS, The EXHIBITION QUADRILLE, the FRENCH DRUMMERS, the THREE MILITARY BANDS, Midle Jetty TREFZ, EVERY NIGHT.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Concerts will most positively terminate on Saturday, December 10th. During this short period, all the most attractive novelties of the season will be performed, including the new Exhibition Quadrille, with the French Drummers, the Three Military Bands, Midle Jetty Trefz, Solos by the different artistes &c. The season will terminate with a GRAND BAL MASQUE, to take place on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

ROYAL PRINCESS’ THEATRE.—On MONDAY, DEC. 2, & DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the New Play of the TEMPILAR, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. Keen will appear. After which the New Farce of BETSY RAKER: or, Too Attentive by Half; in which Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Keeley, Miss Murray, and Mrs. Keeley will perform. To conclude with TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS. Characters by Mr. Alfred Wiggin, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Keeley, Mrs. Keeley, and Miss Keeley.

THEATRE ROYAL, MARYLEBONE, and LONDON ENGLISH OPERA.—This Theatre is now Open for the Season, under the Direction of MR. JOSEPH STAMMERS.—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd; TUESDAY, 3rd; and WEDNESDAY, 4th, will be performed Sheridan Knowles’ Play of LOVE. The Countess (first time), Miss Jane Mordant; Katherine (first time), Mrs. Nisbett; the Duke, Mr. J. Johnstone; and Huon, Mr. Joseph Summers (his first appearance). After which, the celebrated Pantomime Drama of VALENTINE and ORSON.—Orson (the Wild Man). Mr. Tom Mathews.—Stalls, 3s; Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Half-price at Nine o’Clock.

A STLEY’S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Manager and Sole Proprietor, Mr. W. Batty.—First Week of the revival of TURPIN’S RIDE to YORK.—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, and During the Week, the grand new Oriental Spectacle of the ENCHANTED PALMYRA; or, the Mirror of the Crescent. Together with Batty’s Splendid Scenes of the Circle, introducing the Magnificent Stud and Company of Unequalled Artists. To conclude with the Equestrian Drama of TURPIN’S RIDE to YORK. Box-office open from 11 to 4. Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, December 6th, will be repeated Handel’s Oratorio, “MESSIAH.” Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Phillips, with Orchestra (including 16 double basses) of upward of 700 performers. Tickets 5s., 3s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society’s sole Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall, or of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross.

M. JOHN PARRY’S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSIC HALL, Storgate, Bedford-square.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the Hall on two evenings during the Christmas Vacation—MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23rd, and on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7th 1851. Commencing at half past 8 o’clock. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs. C. and R. Oliver, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

MR. JOHN PARRY’S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY NEXT, at Liverpool; on Tuesday, at Birkenhead; Thursday, Liverpool; Friday, Manchester; and on Monday, the 11th, at Macclesfield.

PHILLIPS’S LITERARY, MUSICAL, and SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.—Including a MAGNIFICENT DIORAMA of CORK HARBOUR, COVE of CORK, BANTRY BAY, GLENGLAFF, GONGANE-FARA, CROMWELL’S BRIDGE, INNISFALLEN, ROSS CASTLE, and the far-famed LAKES of KILLARNEY, is OPEN DAILY at the APOLLONICON ROOMS, St. Martin’s-lane, at Two and Eight o’Clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.

A POLLONICON.—The largest and most perfect piece of MUSICAL MECHANISM in the world. Five Performers at the same time, Daily at Two o’Clock; Second Part of the Performance at Three. The Programme will be varied each Saturday and Wednesday.—Royal Music Hall, Adelaide-street, Strand, opposite Hungerford Market. Admission, two to Galleries, or one to Stalls or Reserved Seats, One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC of ENGLAND, every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o’clock. Lecture on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachofner. Lecture on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. Model of WESTON’S PATENT NOVA-MOTIVE RAILWAY at work daily. DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.—Open daily, from Eleven till Five o’clock; and every evening (except Saturday), from Seven till Half-past Ten.

LOVE’S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on Monday, November 25, at the Public Rooms, Reading. On Tuesday, November 26, at St. John’s Rooms, Winchester. On Wednesday, November 27, at the Star Rooms, Oxford. On Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Banbury. On Friday, November 29 (second time), at the Star Rooms, Oxford. On Monday, December 2, at the Corn Exchange, Lincoln. On Tuesday, December 3, and Wednesday, December 4, at the Corn Exchange, Lincoln. On Thursday, December 5, and Friday, December 6, at the Music Hall, Hull. On Monday, December 9, and Tuesday, December 10, at the Institution, Barnsley. On Wednesday, December 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Boston. On Thursday, December 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Spalding. On Friday, December 13, at the Public Institution, St. Ives. On Tuesday, December 17, at the Literary Institution, Croydon. And on Wednesday, December 18, at the Assembly Rooms, Epsom.—Begin at Eight. Stalls, 4s; Reserved Seats, 3s; Tickets, 2s. Books, 6d.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.—This EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the GALLERY of the OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, 5, Pall-Mall East. Open from Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. SAMUEL STEPNEY, Sec.

DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.—The Painters of the Panorama of the NILE beg to announce that they will shortly submit to the public a magnificient gigantic moving Diorama of SYRIA and PALESTINE. It has been for some time in preparation, and is now nearly completed.—Having a direct reference to Scripture History. It will faithfully illustrate the various scenes of holy writ; but will embrace also much that owes its interest to modern events and recent discoveries. The effects will be novel and imposing: the route taken one which presents the most attractions; and the Diorama will possess the pleasing feature of fidelity, being wholly from original sketches.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—Gallery of Illustration, No. 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—A gigantic moving DIORAMA of the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, is now open daily. Mornings at 12, Afternoons at 3, and Evenings at 8 o’clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains.—Now Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California, every afternoon, at a Quarter to Three; Evenings

so acute and learned, that they published the essay, and presented it to the author—an honour never before or since conferred upon any member of the University." Our informant adds, that Mr. Bailey "has since edited Faccioli's 'Dictionary,' 2 vols. 4to, 'Comic Greek Fragments,' &c. &c.; and that he is considered one of the best critical scholars in England." Another correspondent states, that, in the "elegant preface to his edition of 'Hermesianax,' there are some most satisfactory reasons why a pension should be so disposed of." As we stated last week, in the few remarks we made upon the subject, we have no wish to disparage Mr. Bailey, or deny his claims to the gratitude of the nation. We only desired to know what those claims were, and have done Mr. Bailey no dis-service by thus drawing the attention of his friends to a subject of common remark. Mr. Bailey's light has hitherto shone in the limited sphere of the University of Cambridge, and has not sent its rays out into the wider world that lies beyond the walls of the colleges; and our remarks, with those of our contemporaries, will at least have made his name and doings known to a larger audience which was previously unfamiliar with them. We are sorry, for the sake of a man of erudition, that he should stand in need of such a pension; and we regret that the University of Cambridge should not have spared the Government the necessity of rewarding his talents, by providing him with congenial employment, or bestowing upon him one of the many prizes at its disposal.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful Royal family, continue, we rejoice to learn, in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty and the Royal children take frequent out-door exercise, and the Prince hunts and shoots almost daily in the vicinity of Windsor.

There has been a succession of visitors at the Castle during the week, among whom we may mention his Grace the Duke of Wellington, his Excellency the General Radouitz, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Sir George and Lady Grey, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been a daily guest at the Royal table.

Lord Elphinstone has relieved the Earl of Morley in his duty as Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Major-General Sir Frederic Stovin has relieved Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. N. Hood in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox arrived at Knowsley Hall on Tuesday last, on a visit to the Earl of Derby, from Eglinton Castle, where their Graces have been visiting the Earl and Countess of Eglinton. The family passed through London on Thursday en route for Goodwood.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset gave an elegant entertainment on Monday last to a select circle, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Mary of Baden), the Duchess of Inverness, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, his Excellency M. Isturitz, Lord Gleneag, Count Poncher, and M. de Botheman Hollweg, *attaché* to the Austrian Legation, &c.

The Duchess Dowager of Argyll has arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis of Anglesea arrived at Uxbridge House on Tuesday, from Beaudesert Park, Staffordshire.

Viscount Goderich has returned from a protracted tour on the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh have arrived in Chesham-place, from a Continental tour.

His Excellency Baron Nieuemann has recently closed his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, and left England on his return to Vienna.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Wednesday, for his seat, Hickleton Hall, Doncaster.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A GIFT.—The following letter has been sent to the Rev. F. Cheadle, senior priest of the Roman Catholic church of St. Barnabas, Nottingham, by George Bacon, Esq., of Lamcote House, near that town:—"Lamcote House, Nov. 22.—Reverend Sir,—There is a painting of mine, No. 117, in the Mechanics' Exhibition, of 'Christ in the Outer Court,' crowned with thorns, by Gaspar Crayer, which I believe was the altar-piece to the late Dr. Unwin's chapel at Liverpool. I consider it to be a genuine and fine work of the master; and have decided on presenting it to the church of St. Barnabas, if you deem it worthy of a place there. I have the more satisfaction in taking this step at the present moment, when so much stir and vituperation are abroad on the subject of the Catholic hierarchy being established in this country. Being a Dissenter, I also wish by this gift to convey to you that I am not one of those whose mind is contracted in matters of church discipline; but as I claim for myself the utmost amount of toleration in worshipping God according to the form most agreeable to my feelings, I would be the last to endeavour to enslave the consciences of others who do not see with the same eyes as myself, or attempt to place barrier in the way of any church carrying out its polity, and particularly the Catholic, when, by an act of the Legislature, it is enabled, after a lapse of 300 years, to establish a form of church government in the land in union with its principles and essential to its freedom. I am, reverend sir, yours obediently, George Bacon." The estimated value of the painting is 200 guineas, and the donor belongs to the Independents.

FREEHOLD LAND CONFERENCE.—On Tuesday morning, the grand conference of the friends of the freehold land movement was opened in the Town Hall, Birmingham. The attendance of delegates and others was far greater than at the conference last year. Amongst those present were Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., J. Bright, Esq., M.P.; William Schoenfeld, Esq., M.P.; M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Sturge, &c. The report of the council stated, that, from returns made by various freehold land societies, it appears there are 75 of these institutions in existence, independently of a good number of branches. These societies contain 25,000 members, subscribing for 35,000 shares, and the amount of paid-up contributions can be little short of £160,000. The report having been agreed to, some further business of a routine nature was gone through, and the conference adjourned. At the meeting of the Conference on Wednesday, several resolutions of the committee appointed to consider the subject of interest or premium were presented. The resolutions recommended the payment of interest on advances, and that in repayment of such advances the amount should be so apportioned as that the principal and interest shall be redeemed at the same time as the ordinary subscription would have taken to complete the shares. The resolutions having been adopted, others relative to the working of the society were agreed to, and the Conference adjourned. At a meeting held at the Town-hall on Wednesday night, for the furtherance of the objects of the society, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That this meeting, impressed with the moral, social, and political advantages of Freehold Land Societies, has heard with great satisfaction the progress which has been made in their establishment in different parts of the kingdom during the past year.

That this meeting calls upon the unenfranchised men of England and Wales to join these societies, and thus obtain for themselves a secure and advantageous investment for their savings, and a voice in the election of members of Parliament.

THE UNPAID HOP DUTY.—The Earl of Chichester has declined to be the medium of presenting the hop-planters' address to the Queen, his Lordship being of opinion that the subject of the address is not one upon which her Majesty ought to be approached; but, notwithstanding, the planters persevere in their course, and now intend, it is said, to pay the Duke of Richmond.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT CIRENCESTER.—Fresh remains of the ancient inhabitants of the Roman Corinium are daily being brought to light by the workmen employed in digging the foundations of houses, &c., in various parts of the town. A large quantity of very curious pottery has been found, chiefly of the pseudo-Samian description, together with many interesting articles in bronze, glass beads, coins, &c. A considerable portion of the wall of the ancient town has also been exposed to view. The pottery is, as usual, chiefly fragmentary, but it sufficiently shows, the treasures that might be obtained by a well-directed search. Excavations on a large scale are contemplated, and will be undertaken in the course of the ensuing spring.

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY IN THE FENS.—In consequence of the Middle Level Drainage Work, the bed of Whittlesea Mere, Lincolnshire, is now laid dry, with the exception of a few occasional splashes, the mud retaining its softness and depth as it was when covered with water. During the past week, a great number of men might be seen daily catching the eels on the surface, and putting them into nets and baskets. Many hundred stones have been thus caught. To support men on the top of the mud, many schemes are resorted to, the most common being pieces of wood tied to the feet, somewhat resembling snow shoes. With all the precautions used, several have found themselves suddenly up to their middle in the mud.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.—No fewer than three additional chapels, in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, are in progress of erection in Glasgow. One of these is to be opened on Sunday.

On Monday, a special commission was issued for a winter assize of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for the counties of York and Lancaster. The judges appointed to proceed thereunder and hold such assize are Mr. Justice Patten and Mr. Baron Martin for the city and county of York, who have appointed Tuesday, the 10th day of December next, for opening the commission for that county at the Castle, at York, and the Right Hon. Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coleridge for the county of Lancaster, who have appointed Saturday, the 7th day of December next, as the day for the opening the commission for that county at Liverpool.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry has addressed a communication to the University authorities, requesting information from them on the following points:—

1. The possibility of diminishing the ordinary expenses of a University education, and of restraining extravagant habits.
2. The sufficiency of the powers which the authorities possess to enforce discipline.
3. The power of the University to make, repeal, or alter statutes.
4. The mode of appointing the Vice-Chancellor and proctors.
5. The government of the University and its relation to the Colleges, as finally established by the statutes of Archbishop Laud.

6. The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of students. (1) By the establishment of new halls, whether as independent societies or in connexion with colleges. (2) By permitting undergraduates to lodge in private houses more generally than at present. (3) By allowing students to become members of the University, and to be educated in Oxford under due superintendence, but subjecting them to the expenses incident to connexion with a college or hall. (4) By admitting persons to professional lectures and authorising the professors to grant certificates of attendance without requiring any further connexion with the University.

7. The expediency of an examination previous to matriculation; of diminishing the length of time required for the first degree; of rendering the higher degrees real tests of merit; of so regulating the studies of the University as to render them at some period of the course more directly subservient to the future pursuits of the student.

8. The expediency of combining the professorial with the tutorial system; of rendering the professorial foundations more available for the instruction of undergraduates generally; of increasing the number and endowments of professors, and of providing retiring pensions for professors.

9. The most eligible mode of appointing professors, and the effect of existing limitations or disqualifications upon the appointment of professors.

10. The effect of the existing limitations in the election to fellowships, and in their tenure.

11. The propriety of abolishing the distinctions between founders and ordinary graduates; between noblemen, gentlemen, commoners, and other students; and also the distinction made with respect to parentage, at matriculation.

12. The means of fully qualifying students in Oxford itself for holy orders, and of obviating the necessity of seeking theological instruction in other places.

13. The capability of colleges and halls, as at present constituted, to furnish adequate instruction in the subjects now studied, and in those introduced by the recent examination statute.

14. The system of private tuition, and its effects both on tutors and pupils.

15. The means of rendering Bodley's Library more generally useful than at present.

16. The propriety of laying periodical statement of the University accounts before convocation.

Her Majesty's Commissioners also request to be furnished with statements under the subjoined heads, and with any further information, or any suggestion, which may occur to the parties addressed:—

1. The nature of endowment, and its present annual value, and whether any other sources of income are attached to it.

2. Whether any special qualifications are required by statute in the persons appointed.

3. Whether any residence, lecture-room, library, apparatus, collections, &c., are provided for you; if so, if there are any funds for keeping them up.

4. Whether there are any statutes requiring the performance of specific duties; and whether those duties are such as could not profitably be now enforced.

5. The mode of appointment to your office, whether it is held for life or for a term of years, and whether the person holding it is removable.

6. The nature and number of lectures usually delivered in each year, the average number of pupils attending and the fee paid by each pupil.

7. The general condition in the University of the branch of study to which your professorship relates, and the means of promoting its advancement.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—DEANERY: THE REV. J. HOWE, TO CLOYNE, IRELAND. HONORARY CANONRIES: THE HON. AND REV. A. G. STUART, TO THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF Peterborough; THE REV. R. M. MASTER, INCUMBENT OF BURNLEY, TO THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF MANCHESTER. PREBENDARY: THE REV. A. CLIVE, TO PLON PARVA, IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL. RECTORIES: THE REV. W. S. DEAR, TO ALBOURNE, SUSSEX; THE REV. A. S. WILDE, TO GREFTON-WITH-WILSTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE; THE REV. F. MAYNARD, TO KIRK BRAMWITH, YORKSHIRE; THE REV. J. W. S. POWELL, TO ABINGER, SURREY; THE REV. F. SILVER, TO NORTON-IN-HALLES, SALOP, THE REV. W. P. WILLIAMS, TO BLEADON, SOMERSETSHIRE; THE REV. J. P. WALLEY, TO EAST AND WEST WRETHAM, NORFOLK; THE REV. J. C. WIGRAM, TO ST. MARY, SOUTHAMPTON. VICARAGES: THE REV. H. WOOD, M.A., OF BUGSHOT, TO STRETTON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL, BY THE PRINCE OF WALES; THE REV. W. E. EVANS, TO MADLEY, WITH THE CHAPELRY OF TIBBERTON, HEREFORDSHIRE; THE REV. A. JONES, TO HOLMER, WITH THE CHAPELRY OF HUNTINGTON ANNEXED, HEREFORDSHIRE; THE REV. T. F. LAYNG, TO MARDEN, HEREFORDSHIRE.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. Speke, of Chilcompton, Somerset, from his parishioners. The Rev. D. Halewood, late of Salesbury, Lancashire, from the parishioners. The Rev. T. F. Redhead, from the members of the Birkenhead District of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity. The Rev. H. Fellows, Vicar of Sidbury (a new gown and scarf, his former ones being consumed in the total destruction of the vicarage house by fire), from the parishioners.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Durham, with much liberality, and without any solicitation, has presented the magnificent sum of £500 towards the restoration of the dormitory of the ancient monastery attached to the Cathedral of Durham. The Dean and Chapter of Durham, at their General Chapter of Wednesday last, have granted £1000 for the same purpose, in addition to nearly an equal sum, which they have already expended, or are expending, on the fabric. The building is believed to be the largest room in the kingdom, except Westminster Hall, and contained within its walls the whole of the spacious residence of Canon Wellesley, upon whose death its extraordinary form and features were discovered. It is at present intended to fit it up as a library, or as a library and museum.

The King's Scholarship at the Durham Grammar School has been obtained by Messrs. Halsey, Cayley, Bulmer, Rayson, and Richmond.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NAVAL MEDALS.—It is understood that no claims for medals granted for war services in the navy will be received at the Admiralty after January 1, 1851; so it behoves those who are entitled, and who have not applied, to send in their claims immediately.

COLONIAL RELIEFS OF TROOPS.—In consequence of the prevalence of cholera at Jamaica and some of the Mediterranean stations, we understand that the movement of troops on the colonial tour will not take place until some weeks later than the time originally appointed.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES AT BOMBAY.—Lieutenant-General Sir John Grey, the newly-appointed general commanding the forces at Bombay, left on Wednesday last, accompanied by Captain Grey, for that presidency, to assume his command, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B.

RATIONS OF SOLDIERS SERVING IN THE COLONIES.—It is stated that it is intended to reduce the rate of soldiers' rations from 5d. to 3½d. per diem, the effect of which will be to leave the soldier abroad 8½d., out of which he will provide himself with other articles of food, besides bread and meat, conducive to his health and his comfort. This is an act of justice and of humanity to our gallant ex-patriated army serving in unhealthy and extreme climates.

MILITARY TESTIMONIAL.—The Lords of the Treasury having had under their consideration a memorial of Major N. Ludlow Beamish, requesting that a silver vase and stand, presented to him by the officers of the German Legion, may be freely delivered to him on being brought to this country from the Continent, their Lordships have intimated to the proper authorities their desire, that, as the plate had been presented to Major Beamish by the officers of the German Legion as a mark of gratitude for a public service, it may be delivered to him as desired.

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1851.—With this volume, of more than two thousand closely-printed pages, comes the fruit of the experience of fifty-two years, the period of its annual publication. Many of our readers may, however, require to be informed, that the present volume resembles the earlier editions in name only. With the accretion of our vast metropolis, the work has grown, not merely in bulk, but in accuracy, classification, and exact arrangement, and this without a proportionate increase of charge; for the proprietor assures us that the 1851 volume "contains about double the quantity of mere letter press contained in the closing volume of its latest competitor, and is published to its subscribers at a lower price." These advantages have been secured by the vast increase of statistical inquiry, the judicious sub-division of the requisite labour, the increased facilities afforded by official returns, and, in short, the readier means of obtaining the various descriptions of information that conduce to "high convenience." At no period of the existence of the "Post-office London Directory" will its utility have been so extensively tested as it will be in the proximate year 1851, at the great gathering of the Industry of All Nations; and, judging from experience of the completeness of the former publications, we doubt not, the volume before us will meet every reasonable requirement. The book itself is a prodigy of completeness in its way, and conveys a better picture of the systematic resources of the metropolis than can be gained by any other means.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A well-attested case of cure of this awful malady is stated by a Correspondent to have been performed by Mr. Blake, surgeon, of Salisbury, on the person of Elijah Locke, of Pittown, a village near the former place.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRIG "GAZELLE," OFF RAMSGATE.—Intelligence of one of the most painful catastrophes that has occurred during the late gales reached London on Wednesday afternoon, from Ramsgate, off which port, during Monday night, the *Gazelle*, a brig of 242 tons register, homeward bound from Sydney, was lost, and it is feared with all hands.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

We have the following additional facts to notice:—

MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.—A large county meeting was held in Reading, on Thursday, in compliance with a requisition signed by some hundreds of freeholders. Amongst the gentlemen present were Lord Barrington, M.P., Mr. J. Walter, M.P., Mr. R. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Blackstone, M.P., General Welsh, Captain Hall, the Rev. H. Pole, &c. Mr. Palmer, M.P., proposed the address to her Majesty, which referred to the presumptuous intrusion of the Bishop of Rome upon the prerogative of the Crown; considered it to be a violation of the law whereby it is declared that her Majesty has the chief power in this realm of England and other of her dominions; and prayed her Majesty to take into consideration the adoption of such legislative measures as may tend to the confirmation of her authority, and the maintenance of the Protestant Reformed national religion. It prayed her Majesty to exert her authority in repressing practices and usages in the Church, whereby some of our fellow-subjects have been led away from the simplicity of the Gospel to the anti-Christian errors of the Church of Rome. A considerable discussion ensued, in which the Rev. W. Brown, a Baptist minister, objected to the address as at variance with civil and religious liberty, but did not press an amendment; and the address was agreed to without opposition. The meeting lasted several hours, and concluded by hearty cheers for the Queen.

NEWCASTLE-ON-Tyne.—On Wednesday, a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of three hundred of the leading merchants, bankers, tradesmen, and other inhabitants, was held in Newcastle, for the purpose of "memorialising the Queen to take suitable measures for the protection of our civil and religious liberties, threatened by the recent Papal aggression." The Guildhall was crowded, in the expectation of some opposition from the Catholics, who have a celebrated orator and leader, a Mr. C. Larkins, the brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; nor was the expectation disappointed. Mr. Ralph Waller moved the adoption of a memorial of the usual character, but deprecated equally the revival of all penal enactments against Roman Catholics, and all countenance to encroachments on the part of the Roman Catholic Church. An amendment was moved by Mr. Rayne, repudiating all attempts at interference as an invasion of civil rights, and describing the Papal Bull as a mere oration of the Roman Catholic Church. Another amendment was proposed by a Unitarian Minister, repudiating all help for religion from the secular power. Mr. Larkin then addressed the meeting. Opposition ensued. He spoke of the Cardinal giving the Queen the cold shoulder: uproar was the consequence, which lasted for a considerable time. At length an explanation was offered, but did not restore quiet, and Mr. Larkin was obliged to desist. The amendments were rejected, and the original motion was carried by an immense majority. Three hearty cheers were given for the



THE GREAT CITY MEETING AT GUILDFALL.—(EXTERIOR.)

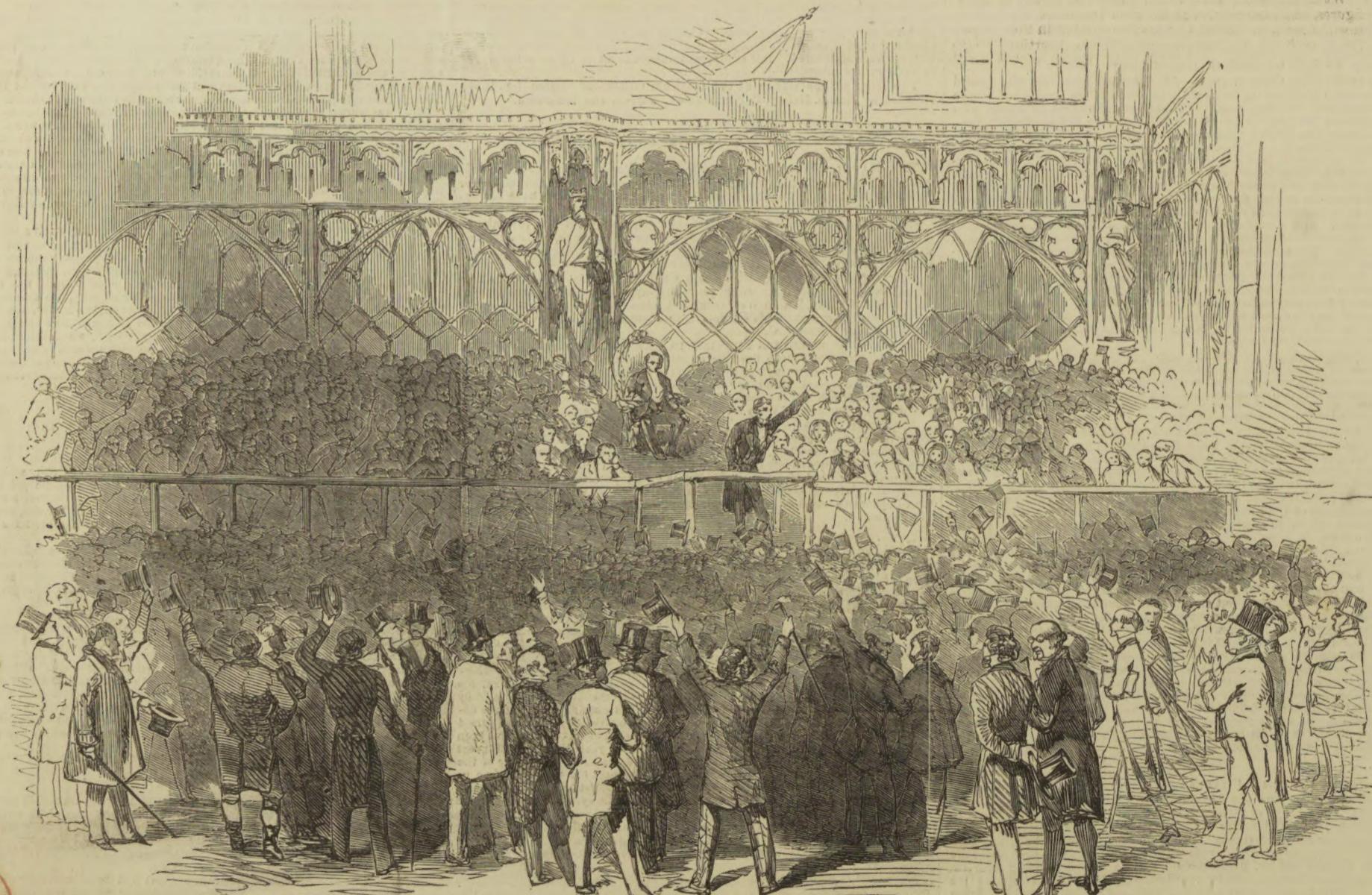
THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

GREAT MEETING IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

ON Monday, in pursuance of the requisition we noticed last week, signed by 120 persons, a meeting was held in the Guildhall, which was crowded to excess. There were several ladies in the side galleries. On the platform were—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who presided; Sir James Duke, M.P.; Alderman Thompson, M.P.; John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Alderman Salomons; Sheriffs Carden and Hodgkinson; Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. George Frederick Young, Mr. Bosanquet, Mr. D. W. Wire, Mr. Ambrose Hoare, Mr. J. J. Cummings, Mr. Singer, Mr. D. Powles, &c.—Mr. Masterman moved the first resolution, declaring the recent conduct of the Pope unjustifiable, and an unprecedented interference with her Majesty's supremacy.—Mr. Ald. Thompson seconded the resolution, and referred, like other persons, to the conduct of some of our own clergy as having invited the attack.—A gentleman of the name of Singer made an attempt to address the meeting, in order to propose an amendment, but he was not allowed to speak uninterrupted. He wished the words "unjustifiable attack on the Queen's supremacy" left out of the resolution; but no person seconded the amendment.—Mr. Cummings moved the second resolution, expressing a belief that the nation owed all its greatness, under Divine Providence, to its deliverance from the ecclesiastical dominion of Rome.—Mr. Joshua Walker seconded the motion.—Mr. Laurie moved an addition,

tion, expressing indignation and alarm at the introduction of Romish principles and practices into the services of the Established Church by many of the clergymen of that and other dioceses, and that greater danger is to be apprehended from unfaithful teaching within the Church, than from any open hostility from without.—Mr. Ald. Sydney seconded Mr. Laurie, saying, amongst other things, "My belief is, that whatever has been done by Rome, has been done in union with the laws of the realm. (Cries of 'No, no.') I feel humiliated as a British subject in making such a confession to such an assembly. I believe that the landmarks of our constitution have been infringed upon in secret, quite unknown to ourselves. (Hear, hear.) I believe that while we have put faith and confidence in her Majesty's present advisers and in former administrations, we have been greatly cajoled with regard to our religious feeling." (Hear, hear.)—A Mr. Scarborough, who vehemently denounced Popery, and the Rev. Pierce Pocock, who wished to address the meeting, were scarcely allowed.—Mr. Wire, denouncing the enemies both without and within the Church, supported the resolution and the addition. We quote one passage of his speech:—"I trust that you will not only pass the resolution unanimously, but wherever there is a Puritan priest, or a person to be found—no matter whether he is covered by the shadow of St. Paul's (cheers), or ministers in a humble building—that the people of England will remember the words which the Dean of Bristol used—that the Church is not the Bishops, not the clergy, but the body of the people of England. (Loud cheers.) When you see Romanist practices in the Church, or when you hear Romanist doctrines, become again protesters; walk out; leave

the men to preach to empty benches; don't stay to witness their 'histrionics. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'Turn them out.') I regret that the concoctors of this meeting, when they drew up these resolutions and came down here to ask the intelligent citizens of London to pass them, overlooked the great blot in their own Church, and took no notice of the proceedings of the clergy of that Church—(cheers)—who will assuredly, unless the people of England prevent them, lead them not only to the brink of Rome, but at last into the very bosom of that Church. (Cheers.) It has been well said that we owe our standing as a nation, the privileges we enjoy, the liberty we have and give to others, all that is great in commerce, all that is fine in art, everything that can dignify and adorn our position, to the Protestant faith. Love it, therefore, and take care that it is not corrupted either by Bishops or clergy."—Mr. Ross also supported the resolution, which, with the addition proposed by Mr. Laurie, was carried with loud acclamations, and a very few dissentients.—Sir James Duke, Mr. Hoare, banker, Mr. J. D. Powles, and Mr. Matthew Clarke having spoken strongly against the Papal aggression and the corruption of religion; and Mr. Powles having insisted on the continuance of great enthusiasm on the subject, which had been described in the *Economist* as having subsided, and the address having been proposed, Mr. James Wyllie wished to propose an amendment; but, not being heard, withdrew it. The meeting, which was enthusiastic throughout, having adopted the resolutions and the address, and given vociferous cheers and thanks to the Lord Mayor, sang "God Save the Queen" in a most animated style, and then separated.



THE GREAT CITY MEETING IN GUILDFALL.



ANTI-PAPAL DEMONSTRATION AT SALISBURY.

YESTERDAY week (the 22d inst.), the sober, peaceful, and respectable city of Salisbury was frightened from the propriety of its stagnation by a grand mock procession of the Pope, his English Cardinal, and the twelve Bishops, all of whom were afterwards doomed to the flames in one of the biggest bonfires remembered in the West Country. The expenses of this affair were defrayed by a private subscription, and we believe no member of the Church of England professedly took part in the display. The procession was formed at six o'clock in the evening, and commenced its march through the principal streets preceded by a band of music, and attended by a large number of torch-bearers, many of whom were dressed in frocks and cowls, as friars and "monks of old," and wore large comic masks, such as figure in the preliminary scenes of a pantomime.

The effect of this uncouth pageant, as it passed through some of the old streets of the town, lighting up the ancient gables and old wood-work of the houses—some of which date back earlier than the 15th century—was extremely picturesque, particularly when, in its passage along Minster-street, the black and crumbling stonework of the old Poultry Cross came into the picture, looking more black and weather-worn from its contrast with the white illuminated dresses of the Catholic dignitaries, and their torch-bearing attendants.

When the Guys, as the mob irreverently termed these splendid figures, had passed through the greater part of the town, they were carried to a scaffold erected in the Green-croft, the highest open place in the liberties of the city, and there committed to the flames, with fireworks and the usual accompaniments. The populace, who mustered strongly in spite of the rain, which fell at intervals copiously, behaved most decorously. The streets in which dwell the principal Roman Catholics (as also Exeter-street, where stands the beautiful little Catholic church, lately erected from the designs of Pugin) were avoided; and, we believe, no mischief was done, even to the extent of a pane of glass. Let us hope that all who took part in, or were spectators of, this demonstration, did not construe it into more than an expression of their loyalty, and their aversion to be priest-ridden; and that they remembered the words of the apostle of the great essence of forbearance—"And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is CHARITY."—1 Corinthians xiii. 13.

THE CHURCH OF SANTA PUDENTIANA,
AT ROME.

THIS ecclesiastical structure has suddenly emerged from its common-place obscurity into a position of note, with the British public at least, by reason of the saint in the Roman Catholic calendar to whom it is dedicated having been selected by Cardinal Wiseman, on his recent elevation to a seat in the "Sacred College," as the patron whose name he should in future bear as his Cardinal's title.

The reason which seems to have weighed with his Eminence in adopting this cognomen, is indicated in his pastoral letter of the 7th of October, where he refers to the Church of St. Pudentiana as one "in which St. Peter is groundlessly believed to have enjoyed the hospitality of the noble and partly British family of the Senator Pudens." The allusion in this extract is to a fragmentary portion of history, which peers out amongst the legendary mists and traditions of eighteen centuries, like a broken cornice from amidst the *debris* of ages. Pudentiana was the daughter of the Roman Senator Servilius Pudens, who married Claudia, the daughter of the British chieftain Caractacus, after that celebrated warrior had settled in Rome, and who, with his whole family, embraced the Christian faith shortly after the Gospel was first preached by the Apostles in "the Eternal City," in the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

Pudens and Claudia, of both of whom mention is made by St. Paul in his Second Epistle to Timothy, not only opened their house in hospitality to the Apostles, but also appropriated a portion of it as a chapel for the performance of the sacred rites of Christianity; and upon its site was subsequently raised, in the second century, by Pius I., who was then Bishop of Rome, the ancient church dedicated to Saint Pudentiana, which the present comparatively modern structure represents. Nothing whatever is known of the ultimate fate of the original edifice; all that is certain is, that the site was, from the year 150, occupied either by a Christian church, or the ruins of one, bearing the name of Santa Pudentiana.

The Church, in its present state, is the work of the architect Francis Volterra, who restored it at the expense of a Cardinal of the Cetani family. It is situated

hear), and does not admit the intrusion of any other; and, secondly, the protest must, in my judgment, and as I have endeavoured to word it, side by side with the claim of our being 'the' Catholic Church of England (hear, hear), contain also a distinct protest against the corrupt doctrines of the Church of Rome. (Vehement cheering.) Thus should we make, as I think, a successful resistance—and I mean by that, showing in the face of Christendom that we really are what we claim to be—showing to doubting souls that we are what we assert ourselves to be—that we have Christ's sacraments amongst us in their truth—Christ's Church in its divinely appointed organisation, and Christ's truth in its primitive simplicity." (Hear, hear.) The right rev. Prelate, in conclusion, submitted a protest to the meeting, which, being remarkable both in form and substance, we partly copy:—

In the name of God, Amen.
We, Samuel, by divine commission Lord Bishop of the diocese of Oxford, with the undesignated priests and deacons being assembled, under the protection of Almighty God, in our cathedral city of Oxford, on the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1850, do hereby, in presence of God the Father the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and before the whole Church, make this our solemn protest and declaration.

It then referred to the Pope's bull and continued:—

Now we, the said bishop, priests, and deacons, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do utterly protest against any such invasion of this Church and realm; and we do declare that the Church, recognised by law in this land, is the ancient Apostolic Church thereof, possessing the ancient faith, true sacraments, and a long and unbroken history; and that her bishops and clergy are the bishops and clergy thereof by unbroken descent from the Holy Apostles, &c. And we do declare that we believe that this our protest would be approved, and the schismatic acts, and corrupt doctrines, and idolatrous practices maintained by the Bishop of Rome would be condemned by the judgment of the

Universa Church, if it were possible that such a protest could be made.

The protest concluded by warning the people not to yield obedience to Romanism, and by pledging the clergy to discourage the propagation of principles and practices which tend towards Roman opinions. A good deal of discussion ensued, tintured with anger. The right rev. prelate was more than once rather rudely interrupted by interjections: some amendments were proposed, condemning innovations and unfaithful teaching in our own Church; but in the end the Bishop's protest was adopted.

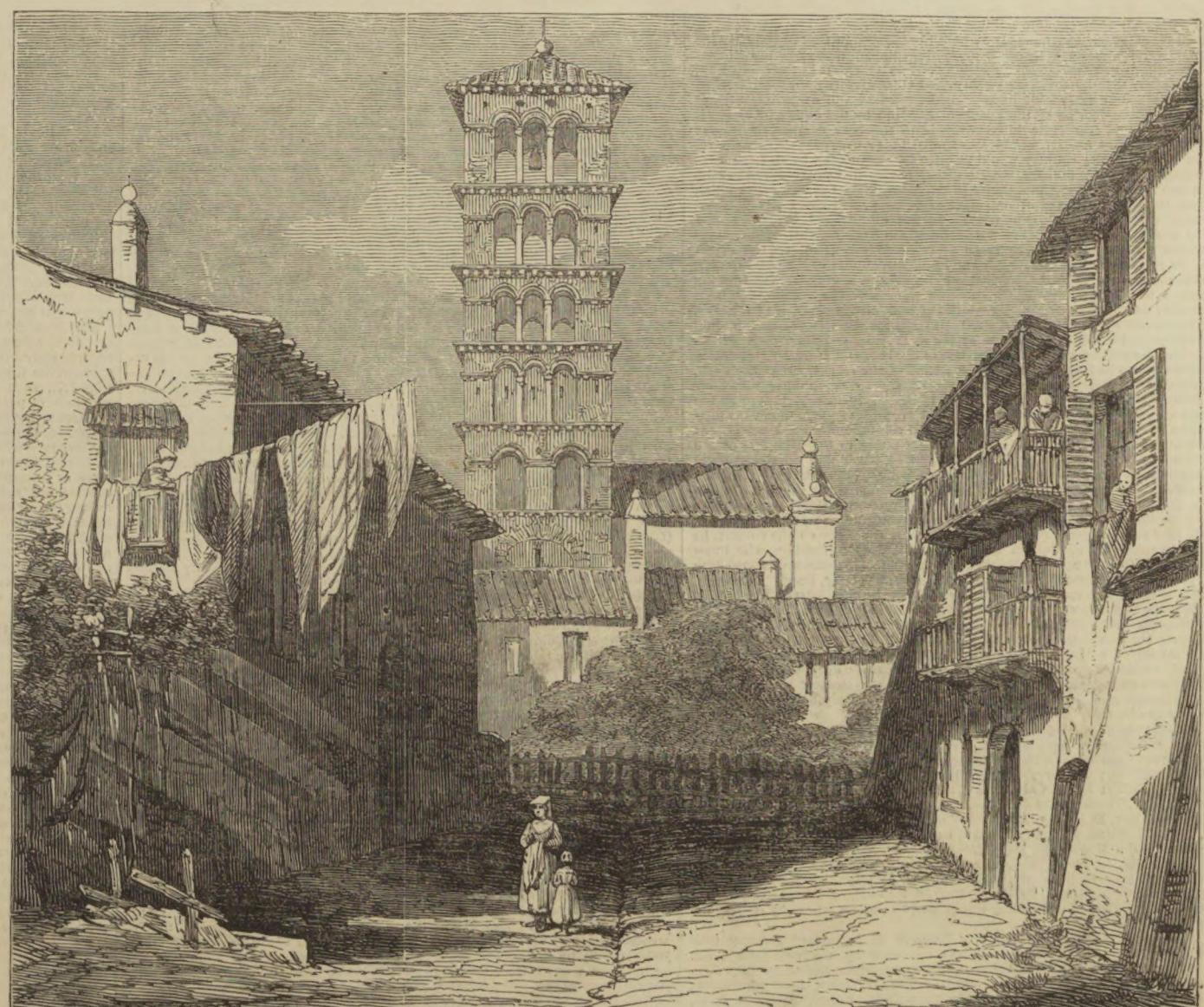
A GREAT MEETING OF THE LAITY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, called by the High Sheriff, in consequence of a requisition, very numerously signed, was held, on Friday week. Earl Fitzwilliam, after making a long speech, in which he stoutly protested against infringing, in any manner, the civil rights of the Catholics, for which he and his family had always contended, declaring that it was in defence of the principles of the Protestant religion attacked by the Pope that he stood forward, moved an address, of which these are the principal passages:—

We disclaim all desire to deprive any of your Majesty's subjects of any civil rights, or any privilege essential to the free exercise of their religion; but we are bound to assert indignantly that the Pope, who has usurped the right, and the regular distribution of this kingdom to new dominions in connection with the See of Rome, and should have appointed a metropolitan and Bishops thereto, claiming to govern them by exclusive jurisdiction. We are moreover, astonished that the same Power should have presumed to grant titles and dignities of which your Majesty is the only rightful source and fountain within this realm. We implore no intention of insulting your Majesty to the Potentate by whom these titles and powers are pretended to be granted; but we feel called upon by such proceedings to assure your Majesty of our unshaken loyalty to your crown and person, and of our firm and devoted attachment to the principles of the Reformation. To these principles we cling with fondness and with gratitude, and are determined to repudiate whatever may have a tendency to draw us again under the spiritual domination of a Power by which we believe that the true spirit of Christianity has been disguised and corrupted. We now, therefore, desire to declare in the face of the world our determination to uphold your Majesty's rights and prerogatives, and to preserve, as far as in us lies, the purity of the Reformed Church. It is by a strict adherence to the principles of the Reformation that we can alone hope to secure and perpetuate that freedom of thought which is as essential to vital religion as it is to the maintenance of civil liberty. We therefore pray that your Majesty will maintain and preserve inviolate your supreme authority as by law established in these realms; and we beg to express our reliance upon your Majesty for the adoption of any measures that may be necessary for that purpose.

The Earl of Harwood, a nobleman of totally opposite politics from Earl Fitzwilliam, seconded the motion, and the speeches of both noblemen were received with much approbation. The hon. Mr. Langdale, a Roman Catholic, of whom there are considerable numbers in Yorkshire, moved an amendment deprecating any interference with the doctrine or discipline of the religion, or the religious opinions of any of her Majesty's subjects, as a violation of the rights of conscience. He was not heard with the same favour as the two noble Lords, but he was allowed to address the meeting. After some other speakers of less importance had been heard, the question was put. For the amendment about 200 hands were held up, but several thousand were in favour of the address, which the High Sheriff was prompted to present. The proceedings were animated, but orderly.

THE CITIZENS OF EXETER have held a meeting, remarkable for the following addition to the customary address and resolutions having been agreed to:—

And whereas it is notorious that the innovations and the secessions from our Church have mainly originated in the Universities, more especially in respect of the teaching of certain pro-



THE CHURCH OF SANTA PUDENTIANA, AT ROME.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

fessors of Oxford, we humbly pray your Majesty to direct the attention of the University Commission now sitting, to search into the causes of the same, and to adopt such measures as shall secure those venerable institutions against all illegal, and schismatical, and anti-Protestant innovation for the future.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION held a meeting in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, on Monday; Mr. John Dean Paul in the chair. Upon the platform were G. R. Clarke, Esq.; Colonel Griffith, Captain Farmer, Colonel Abby, G. B. P. Smith, Esq.; L. H. V. Tonna, Esq.; John Lord, Esq.; — Atkinson, Esq.; H. S. Wilde, Esq.; William Leach, Esq.; — Seeley, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Croly, Rev. Dr. Dibdin, Rev. A. S. Thelwall, Rev. T. Nolan, Rev. P. B. Power, Rev. — Keene, Rev. William Cadman. The body of the hall was full. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thelwall. The Chairman, in his opening address, said, speaking of Lord John Russell's letter:—But I would respectfully say, “Brave as those words are, this is language that ought to have been provoked from your Lordship years ago by the acts of the parties to whom you refer, rather than by this aggression of an Italian priest, who may justly charge you with the inconsistency of paying with one hand and protesting with the other.” (Laughter, cheers, and cries of “Turn him (Lord J. Russell) out!”) I would also remind his Lordship that the day may come—nay, it has come—when British Protestants look for deeds, not for words. (Cheers.) But is there no other person in high station among us, and in authority, to share the responsibility? What has our metropolitan diocesan been about? (Great cheering.) What has he done with the Oakleys and the Bennetts, *cum multis aliis*, all this time. Then quoting the right rev. Prelate's late charge, he said—“Brave words these, my Lord Bishop, but do they not picture a very pretty specimen of the practices of these people for years past as well as at present? (Cheers.) But, as his Lordship very justly observed, a poor imitation of the original article.” (Cheers.) He would here again respectfully ask his Lordship one question—Who first introduced the surplice agitation? (Cheers.) Who not only sanctioned and countenanced by his presence, but actually took part in the mummeries at the consecration of *St. Barabas*? (Cheers and laughter.) He begged pardon, he meant *St. Barnabas*. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) He adjured them once more to rally round the unfurled banner of the Reformation, inscribed with “Fidelity to the Church and loyalty to the Queen.” Dr. Croly proposed the first resolution, condemning “the daring interference of the Pope with the rights of the British Crown.” The rev. gentleman recommended the meeting to advise her Majesty to assemble Parliament, and to call on the Bishops to issue a strong, unanimous, and effective “declaration of your retaining the principles of the Protestant religion, and of your determination to put down all that bears a shape of Popery under the guise of Protestantism.” Dr. Croly referred to many of the Whig measures and Whig appointments, and traced to the encouragement of the Government the arrogance of the Pope. “It was a most extraordinary and curious circumstance,” he said, “that the diocese chosen by Dr. Wiseman was, by his own acknowledgment, chosen by him as one of the most important portions of England. Within that diocese was comprised, not merely the metropolis, but almost every strong place in Great Britain—from London down to the sea-shore. In that diocese was comprehended, not merely the Tower of London, the naval dockyards, and Chatham and Dover, but the great arsenals of Portsmouth. (Hear, hear.) Now this might be a trifling consideration in itself, but it was the character of Popish craft to neglect nothing, however trifling, and to insinuate its emissaries into holes and corners, where men of manly feelings would never dream of thrusting themselves—in short, to accomplish by will what they could never hope to achieve by honesty. (Hear.) And recollect, said the rev. speaker, what is Rome at this moment? A French possession. (Cheers.) The Pope is a French vassal; and shall we suffer the vassal of that vassal to obtain possession of the prominent points of defence in this country? (Cheers.) He (the Rev. Dr. C.) maintained that this was a portion of a plan long concerted—a plan keenly constructed—and a plan carried on to the disgrace of the honour and the detriment of the prosperity of the people of this country.” The rev. gentleman's eloquent speech was much applauded; and the Rev. R. Dibdin having seconded the resolution, it was unanimously carried. The Rev. Thomas Nolan moved the second resolution:—

That it is the bounden duty of all true and loyal Protestant subjects to rally round the standard of Protestantism, to protest against, and to resist the encroachments of Popery, whether in matters civil or ecclesiastical; to assure her Majesty of their fidelity and attachment to her throne and person; and to use their utmost endeavours that such laws may be enacted or enforced, as may, under the blessing of God, protect the religion, the throne, the government, and the people of this country from the usurpation and tyranny of Rome.

The rev. gentleman enforced the resolution at great length; which, having been seconded by Mr. G. Rochfort Clark, was unanimously carried.—An address to the Queen was, of course, carried; and the meeting separated, singing the Doxology. It is a great improvement in our public meetings, for which we may thank his Holiness, that they end musically and harmoniously.

THE CLERGY OF SOUTHWARK held a meeting on Tuesday, at which a protest against the usurpations of Rome was adopted; and thanks were voted to their Diocesan, for his kind admonition and exhortation, in reply to the address from the rural deanery, after some opposition on the part of the Rev. Mr. Gilman, who thought they owed no thanks to the Bishop for casting a slur on some of the clergy. A resolution to express sympathy with the venerated Primate was also adopted.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS, on Monday, met to the number of 1500, and passed resolutions expressing their abhorrence of the recent conduct of the Pope, and their determination to resist every measure tending to invade the rights so dearly purchased by the martyrs of former times. A corresponding address to the Queen was adopted unanimously; and “God save the Queen” was most loyally sung.

AT SEVENOAKS, on Monday, there was a numerous meeting of the inhabitants; the Rev. Thomas Curtis, rector, in the chair. The Earl of Amherst moved an address to the Crown, expressive of the indignation of the meeting at the late audacious aggression of the Papal Government, and praying her Majesty to take such steps, either by the enforcement of the present laws, or causing other laws to be presented to Parliament as would prevent any assumption of power in this country by the Roman Catholic Popes, Archbishops, or Bishops. The noble Earl referred to the opposition recently made by the Roman Catholic Bishops to the plans of education for Ireland, as a proof that the Catholics contemplated something more than the regulation of spiritual affairs. He exhorted them to raise the standard of Protestant Ascendancy—let them all rally under it—and as long as he existed he pledged himself to serve faithfully and manfully in upholding it. The Right Hon. J. C. Herries, M.P., in seconding the motion, said, the Pope proclaimed the people as his subjects, and claimed to divide the country into districts. It was the duty of every man honestly to help Lord John Russell in resisting the aggression. He would not throw any impediments in the way of the Roman Catholics following or teaching their own doctrines or tenets in their own way, but he must say that he could not receive the bull as merely a spiritual institution—(Cheers)—but must look upon it as an insolent and audacious attempt upon the religious liberties of the people of England by the Pope of Rome. If this country should ever come to be governed by the laws, decrees, or bulls of the Pope of Rome, a control would be exercised over every man's conscience, and the liberties of the country would be gone for ever. Step by step, as concessions had been made to them, the Roman Catholics had endeavoured to take advantage of them, showing that they had not bated one jot of that spirit which had ever led them to grasp at universal supremacy. (Cheers.) He believed that, able a man as Dr. Wiseman was, he had overstepped the mark, and that he and the Pope had pursued a course which brought their proceedings within the reach of the law. By the act of the 13th of Elizabeth, it was forbidden to introduce into this country any bull, which was explained to mean any communication, edict, or rescript whatever, and especially one inviting Protestants to join the Catholic Church, and promising them absolution from their oaths, under the pains and penalties of high treason. In 1844 or 1845, while Sir Robert Peel was Premier, an Act of Parliament was passed repealing the penalties, but leaving the statutes, so far as they defined the offence, still in force. That he believed to be now the state of the law, and if so, Dr. Wiseman, and all those who had assisted in the circulation of the recent bull of the Pope, had subjected themselves to an action for misdemeanour, or, in other words, for a violation of the law of the land. (Cheers.) Dr. Wiseman told them that the measure which had just been promulgated had been three years under the consideration of himself and the Pontiff, and yet all this time there did not appear to have been one communication on the subject made to the Ministers of the Crown, whom Dr. Wiseman represented to be so friendly to all the changes which had taken place in the Roman Catholic policy. (Hear, hear.) If it was not insidious and insolent, how was it that Dr. Wiseman never thought of mentioning the subject to Lord John Russell or Sir George Grey, who were so friendly to him, and who ought to have been consulted respecting it? No, though he was three years in communication with the Pope on the subject, he never once mentioned the subject to any of her Majesty's Ministers, who knew nothing at all about it until the whole of her people were made acquainted with it at the same time through the columns of the press. (Hear, hear.) He ought, perhaps, to make one exception—one marvellous exception. Dr. Wiseman told them that the Pope showed one of her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Minto, the bull in print three years since. (Hear, hear.) He suspected that that statement would turn out to be a most audacious assertion. The right honourable gentleman concluded a long and able speech, of which we only preserve a few sentences, by declaring that if the Ministers did their duty, no difference of political views should prevent him giving them a cordial support in resisting the Papal aggressor and maintaining her Majesty's supremacy. The address was unanimously adopted.

AT BUCKINGHAM, on Monday, resolutions against the Pope's arrogance, and a memorial to the Queen, were adopted, after some opposition from a gentleman of the name of Lockhart. Amongst those present were—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, K.G.; Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P.; Hon. Richard Cavendish; Colonel Hall, M.P.; Mr. F. Calvert, Q.C.; Rev. W. R. Freeman, Rev. Algernon Coote, Rev. Thomas Silverster, Rev. George Cole, Rev. T. C. Whitehead, Rev. W. Andrews, Rev. E. Bayley, Rev. J. Irwin, Rev. J. H. Risley, Rev. D. Watkin, Rev. J. E. Sabin, Rev. G. Coleman, Rev. A. Baynes, Rev. W. Perkins, Rev. G. P. Reed, Major Macdonald, Mr. Dewes, Mr. T. Hearn, Mr. E. Bartlett, Mr. R. B. Seeley, Mr. W. Stowe (of London), Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. E. Parrott, Mr. C. Perkins, Mr. G. King, Mr. D. P. King, Mr. R. Chandler, Mr. P. Box, Mr. Alderman Harrison, Messrs. Bradford, Beards, &c.—The Duke of Buckingham moved the memorial.—The meeting was closed, like many others, by singing the National Anthem.

GOULCESTER COUNTY MEETING.—On Tuesday an important meeting took place at the Shire-hall, Gloucester. It was convened by the High Sheriff, Mr. Parry, of Highnam-court, in compliance with a requisition signed by Earl Fitzhardinge (Lord-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire), Earl Dacie, Lord Sherborne, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Morton, Sir Michael H. Beach, Bart., Sir C. W. Codrington, Bart., M.P., Sir John Wright Guise, Sir Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, Bart., Mr. Hale, M.P., Mr. Stanton, M.P., &c., desiring publicly to deprecate the late Papal aggressions upon the legitimate supremacy of the Queen, the rights of the Church, and the liberties of the people of this country. The

interest excited was very great, and there was an immense attendance. Earl Dacie issued the following letter:—

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER
Gentlemen,—You are doubtless aware that a county meeting is called for Tuesday, the 26th instant, to address the Queen on the subject of the late Papal aggression. I have reason to believe that the attention of the Pope has been drawn to this one point of the Queen's supremacy, thus objecting only to the exercise of her power in the progress of Popery, thus objecting to men and manners, and not to principles and doctrine. I hope, therefore, that every true Protestant will make a point of attending this meeting, that we may thus insure the adoption of such an address to her Majesty as may be worthy of the occasion, and of a county which contains the birthplace of Tyndale, and the grave of a Hooper.—Yours, &c.

Mr. Parry, the High Sheriff, presided. Earl Fitzhardinge, Earl Dacie, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Hale, M.P., Mr. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., Mr. Stanton, M.P., Mr. Grenville Berkeley, M.P., Sir John Guise, Bart., Sir M. H. C. Boevey, Bart., Sir J. D. Paul, Bart., Mr. Parnell, county magistrate, and a large number of the magistracy and clergy of the county were present. The High Sheriff opened the proceedings in a long speech, in the course of which he alluded to the disturbances which had taken place in Cheltenham, and said, if they were to yield to the present demand of the Roman Catholics upon their privileges, the *deus et tutamen* of their constitution would be periled, and the Protestant succession to the throne be next disputed. Earl Fitzhardinge moved the first resolution, and declared his sincere attachment to the Church of England. The question was, whether they should now, having given to the Roman Catholics all civil rights, tolerate the insult offered to the Queen, the nation, and the Church. The Papal aggression was insulting; but it had been brought on by the abandonment of Protestantism by a part of our clergy. What he proposed was, that the meeting should express its unequalled attachment to the principles of the Protestant religion.—Sir M. H. C. Boevey seconded the motion. The other principal speakers were Earl Dacie, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, M.P.; Mr. Grenville Berkeley, M.P., the Rev. F. Close, and Sir J. Guise. The following address was adopted:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The Address of the Freeholders and others, of the county of Gloucester, in county-hall assembled.

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, beseech humbly to approach your Majesty with the highest assurance of undivided loyalty to your crown, and of the strongest attachment to your person. We consider it our duty to declare to your Majesty that we regard with feelings of indignation the insolent attempt made by the Pope of Rome to interfere with your Majesty's undoubted prerogative. We therefore venture humbly to pray that your Majesty will maintain inviolate your constitutional authority by the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be most effectual for that purpose, and for rescuing the Protestant Church from the danger to which she has been exposed in consequence of that introduction of Romish doctrine and practice, which we believe to have been the main promoting cause of the late proceedings of the Pope. And we pledge ourselves to your Majesty to discourage the propagation of all principles and practices tending to establish Romish opinions in our respective spheres.

A counter-address was proposed, but withdrawn.

CLAPHAM.—A crowded meeting was held on Tuesday at the parochial boys' schoolroom, Clapham-common; Mr. J. Thornton, a magistrate, in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Bowyer, the Rector of Clapham, proposed the first resolution. He believed that it would be found that the insolent aggression was one of the kindest acts the Church of Rome ever did for this country (loud cheers), because it had roused the people; and he hoped they would never rest until they had put down the aggression. They must make the Government of this country understand that they would not suffer the aggressions of the Bishop of Rome. (Loud cheers.) They must have that clearly understood. He believed that one cause of all this had been the unfaithfulness of a certain body of the English clergy.—Mr. Puckle, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, seconded the resolution.—Mr. Cummings believed he was the only Catholic present. (Loud cries of “No!”) He stood before them as a Catholic. (Cries of “A Roman Catholic!”) We have, he continued, been governed by Bishops in spite of penal laws which would have been worthy of Nero, and we shall be governed by Bishops still. (Uproar.) I see there is no chance of a fair hearing, but I will say that we will have our Bishops in spite of you. He moved,

That this meeting has nothing whatever to do with the internal control or government of a church to which the persons who compose the meeting do not belong.

The amendment was not seconded. The resolutions against the aggression were carried, and the meeting broke up.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—At a special meeting, held at the Wesleyan Centenary-hall and Mission-house, Bishops-gate-street-within, on the 21st, numerously attended by members of the committee from various parts of England; the Rev. Dr. Beecham in the chair; on the motion of the Rev. John Scott, of London; seconded by Mr. John Robinson Kay, of Bury; supported by Mr. Thomas Farmer, of London; and by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, Secretary of the Conference; resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring—

That they have observed with surprise and indignation the recent change in the system of the Romish ecclesiastical polity in England. That, in the judgment of this committee, the document from Rome, in which this change is promulgated and enjoined, obviously violates a fundamental principle of British law, &c., and that a memorial, embodying these resolutions, be presented to the Queen, assuring her most gracious Majesty of the fervent and loyal attachment of the Wesleyan Methodists to her person, throne, and constitutional authority, and conveying the expression of our earnest hope that her Majesty's advisers, having had their attention directed to the subject, will deal effectively with it; and that, if it should be found that the law does not adequately provide for the purpose, appropriate bills may be introduced into both Houses of Parliament, which will enable the Executive Government to maintain unimpaired the supremacy of the Sovereign in her own dominions, and to guard the national Protestantism against the present and all future encroachments. This hope, the committee is greatly encouraged to entertain by the manly and truly Protestant sentiments recently avowed by the First Lord of the Treasury.

There have been meetings at Bath, Devonport, Colchester, Kingston-on-Thames, Ashby-de-la-Zouch Great Yarmouth, Hayes, Portsmouth, Cheltenham, Plymouth, Peterborough, Feversham, Ashford, St. James, Westminster; St. Michael's, Chester-square; the ward of Cheap; St. Peter's, Cornhill; Lichfield, Stratford (Gloucester); Godalming, South Shields, the Professors and others of Queen's College, Birmingham.

The clergy have met in almost all places where they are authorised or accustomed to meet.

LEICESTER COUNTY MEETING.—This took place at Leicester on Wednesday. The meeting was convened by the High Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition, signed by 240 gentlemen, to express their opinion upon the recent monstrous assumption of power by the Bishop of Rome, whereby the Protestant religion of this country has been insulted, and the sovereignty and prerogatives of the Crown have been assailed. The meeting was held at the Castle of Leicester, in the court usually appropriated for the Nisi Prius proceedings at the county assizes, which was inadequate to afford accommodation for the many persons anxious to be present. The proceedings excited great interest, and drew together a large number of the leading gentry and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. A group of ladies occupied the gallery. Among the persons present were Sir Henry Halford, M.P., Mr. G. W. Packe, M.P., Sir F. Fowke, Bart., the Hon. H. Wilson, Mr. R. Gough, of Merton Hall; Mr. H. Green, of Rowlestion Hall; Mr. Gardiner, Mr. W. Parsons, Mr. C. C. Macaulay, Dr. Shaw, Captain Jackson, Mr. W. Cooke, Mr. T. Ingram, Mr. T. Macanlay, Mr. T. Moxon, several reverend gentlemen, and Mr. J. P. Mursell, Prot. Diss. A letter was read from the Duke of Rutland (Lord-Lieutenant of the county), in which he expressed his regret that he was unable to attend the meeting, and declared that—

Among the numbers who will be present, there will not be one individual who will be more concurrent in the object, and more convinced of the necessity of the meeting about to be held than myself. I firmly believe that, had the measure against which it is intended to protest, been favourably received by the nation—it had not been met by the general burst of indignation which has been excited through the length and breadth of the land—we should have seen it followed by some other stroke of aggressive policy from the same quarter. And here I desire to add my conviction that it has not been called for or encouraged by the great body of English Catholics, who, I am confident, have felt satisfied with the complete and perfect and unanimous toleration extended to the exercise of their religion.

A letter was also read from Lord Howe, expressing his mortification at giving up all hope of attending, from a sudden attack of influenza. He hoped that the men of Leicestershire would boldly and firmly express their determination not to allow their Sovereign and religion to be insulted or interfered with, or their country partitioned out among Popish Bishops. The High Sheriff (Mr. Stokes, of New Parks) opened the meeting, saying this was not the time for the reception of Papal doctrines in this country; and if it were, we should be unworthy successors of our noble forefathers who struggled so manfully for liberty, and, above all, for liberty of conscience. (Cheers.) They freed us from the Papal dominion, from the degrading thralldom under which this country had long laboured, and from all priestly domination. (Hear, hear.) They procured for every man in the country the right of private judgment in matters of religion; and surely now it was not the time for giving up this glorious liberty in exchange for the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff. (Cheers.) The Catholics enjoy in this country, in common with us all, freedom of conscience, and all civil and religious privileges; and, as consistent lovers of liberty, we must ever wish to continue to them all those rights which they possess conjointly with ourselves. (Cheers.)—The Hon. H. Wilson moved the first resolution, setting forth—

That the meeting view with deep feeling of indignation the recent monstrous assumption of power by the Bishop of Rome, whereby the Protestant religion of this country has been insulted, and the sovereignty and prerogatives of the Crown have been assailed.

Though the hon. gentleman said, the Prime Minister of this country has issued a letter which has caused universal feelings of approbation, yet he attacked the Government for the encouragement it had given to the Popish religion, and adverted to the appointment of Mr. Shiels and other Roman Catholics as injurious to Protestantism. What the hon. gentleman chiefly dwelt on was, that they should express their decided, their strong, their firm determination, to uphold the supremacy of the Sovereign, and maintain the Protestant principles which placed her Majesty on the throne. The resolution, seconded by Dr. Shaw, was unanimously agreed to.—Sir Henry Halford moved the next resolution, acknowledging her Majesty as the sole fountain of honour in these realms, and expressing a firm determination to resist every encroachment upon her supremacy, to uphold her just prerogatives, to preserve inviolate the Protestant faith, to repel any violation of the spirit of our glorious Constitution, and to maintain those Protestant principles which placed her Majesty's illustrious House on the British throne. It was his belief that concession had been carried too far. The recent Papal aggression had been encouraged by the recent policy of the State, and by the approximation of very many of our own clergy. (Loud and protracted cheering.)—to the tenets of the Church of Rome. (Faint murmurs.)

The resolution, seconded by Mr. C. C. Macaulay, who, as a Protestant layman, was delighted in being permitted to evince the spirit which the laity felt, and he trusted would always feel, when a wanton insult and aggression was perpetrated at once on the rights of their Sovereign and the pure Protestant faith of the nation, was unanimously agreed to.—Mr. Packe, M.P., moved the address to her Majesty embodying the resolutions. “As one of the representatives of that county he must say that his most sincere conviction was that the conduct of her Majesty's Government, whatever they might write, had been in the main the cause of this aggression. (Loud cheers.) Much had been said about the power and the precedence given by the Government to Popish Bishops. But a still stronger sentiment had been expressed than even these things conveyed, by a noble Lord, who now filled the office of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in the House of Lords. That noble Lord was reported to have said that he

wished to see the day come when one-half of the Episcopal Bench in the House of Lords should be composed of Popish Prelates. (Loud cries of “Hear, hear.”) Now, what had the Pope done? The Bishops now in the House of Lords were in number 26. Well, as if to follow out the sentiment of the noble Lord, in the branch of the Legislature adverted to the Pope has given us the exact number of new Bishops which the noble Secretary of State for the Colonial Department said he wished to see occupying the Episcopal bench—namely, 13. (Hear.) Don't tell him that that coincidence was not significant. They might differ with him (Mr. Packe) as to the conduct of the Government, but it was his duty as a public man to declare his belief that a great deal of foundation for this aggression on the part of the Pope had been laid by her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) The motion was seconded by Sir Frederick Fowke, and carried unanimously.—Before the meeting separated, Mr. Gardner said: He had seen the Catholic worship celebrated at Rome; it was just like the performance of a gaudy play; and he was sure our clergy were not likely to be seduced by such a farce of nonsense, superstition, and mummery. (Cheers and laughter.) He saw 29 Cardinals and 30 or 40 Bishops, in purple and crimson, fall down at the feet of Pio Nono, in the act of worship. The people of Rome were in ignorance and darkness, and no wonder they were captivated by the thousands of candles, the burning of incense, the gorgeous dresses of priests, studded with precious stones, and the images, pictures, and music—all these were enough to turn them mad. (Renewed laughter.) Did they think that such stuff as that would ever sap the understandings of the people of this country? “Oh (exclaimed the speaker), it is perfectly ridiculous altogether! Don't you go away alarmed, gentlemen. (Roars of laughter.) While knowledge diffuses itself, and railroads and telegraphs are spreading over the world, this bare-faced imposture will be driven out of society as the greatest cheat that was ever practised. (Loud cheers.)

BISHOPS-GATE WARD.—At the meeting in this ward, on Wednesday, Mr. Metcalfe Hopgood moved the first resolution, recommending the adoption of a loyal address to her Majesty upon the subject of the recent aggression, and expressed regret at what had taken place in our Church, and sorrow that the Bishop of London had not spoken out sooner. Mr. Charles Gilpin moved an amendment, “deplored the present excitement as likely to raise hostile feelings between different classes of the community, and to foster an overbearing and persecuting spirit, opposed to the pure principles of the Gospel of Christ.” This amendment was supported by several speakers, but the show of hands was largely in favour of the original motion.

Ipswich.—A public meeting of the town, convened by a requisition to the Mayor, was held on Friday week, in the Corn-Exchange. The Mayor, P. P. Long, Esq., took the chair, and the attendance amounted to about 1000 persons. Mr. J. Chevallier Cobbold, M.P., amid

the Christian duty of viewing in a charitable light the differences of opinion amongst ourselves. I determined not to employ my own words or arguments in speaking to you on this subject of lights on the altar, but I will use the words of one who, whatever may have been his opinions at a former period, cannot be supposed to be now a favourer of those views and practices which you regard with suspicion. I mean Dr. Hook, the vicar of Leeds. Dr. Hook has published a work, entitled "A Dictionary of the Church of England;" and under the head of "Lights" he speaks thus:—"This custom of having lights upon the altar of the church is enjoined by the laws and sanctioned by the use of the Church of England. The two lights upon the altar are intended to symbolise to the people that Christ in his twofold nature is the true light of the world." After quoting Dr. Hook at much length, the rev. gentleman continued:—"The Bishop of London came to this church on St. Barnabas Day, the 11th of June last. He entered this house of God, and examined with a critical eye every portion of it. Everything was pointed out to him by me; nothing was omitted. He came on a grand festival of the Church; he consecrated this house of God; he gave us his blessing, and went away leaving us his benediction and God speed you. Now, what difference can there be between June the 11th and November the 2d? We have built and ornamented this holy sanctuary to the honour of God. It has cost much in time, in money, and in labour; our whole heart has been set upon it, and all that has been done, not for the great, the rich, and the powerful, but for the use of the poor; we have opened wide our doors to the Christian poor of the parish. Is it fair to come down upon us and disturb our worship, without considering what you have to say in justification of your acting, and without reflecting why all this care and trouble had been taken?" At the conclusion the Offertory was read, and the congregation slowly dispersed. A few persons attempted to hiss the performance of a piece of sacred music on the organ while the congregation were leaving the church, but the interruption was soon put an end to. A large crowd was assembled outside the door, where a body of the B division of police preserved order.

Mr. HUME, M.P., has written a letter to the editor of the *Hall Advertiser*, in which he characterises Lord John Russell's letter as "a tub thrown out to the whale," and accuses the noble Lord of designing, by raising this religious outcry, to stifle the demands for reform, and stop the progress of political improvement.

From IRELAND, Dr. Murray, in forwarding to the "most Eminent and most Honourable Lord Cardinal Wiseman" the address of the Catholic clergy, noticed last week, spoke of it as a proof of the perfect union of heart and mind which subsists between the Catholic clergy of Dublin and their fellow Catholics of England. The Cardinal, in his reply to his "dear Lord and Brother in Christ," spoke of the sympathy of the clergy of Dublin as "most cheering while we are suffering from the extraordinary commotion around us;" and expressed an opinion "that the good sense of our fellow-countrymen will soon bring them to see the establishment of our hierarchy in its true light, and that ample justice will be rendered, both to our acts and to our motives, by the public here."

In SCOTLAND there have been meetings, principally of the clergy, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, at all of which memorials or addresses to the Queen have been adopted, though at most of them with objections, dissent, and remarks on the Catholicism within the Church of England. The Free Church has passed a series of resolutions, declaring that Christ is the only head of the Church, that the Pope of Rome is anti-Christ, the man of sin, that his pretensions are irreconcileable with the independence of nations, &c.

AFFRAY AT BIRKENHEAD.—On Wednesday a meeting of the ratepayers of Birkenhead was called by the magistrates, to present an address to the Queen on the Papal aggression. The meeting was fixed for one o'clock; but shortly after ten, a large body of dock labourers assembled at the door of the Town-hall and took possession of the entrance. Driven away by the police, they collected in great numbers, and were armed with bludgeons. The Rev. E. B. Brown, Roman Catholic priest; another priest; Mr. Aspinwall, barrister, and others, met at the office of Mr. Bretherton, solicitor, in Market-street, and went in a body to the meeting, and Mr. Brown insisted on the mob giving up their bludgeons to him. They did so, and the bludgeons were laid on the ground; but no sooner had he entered the Town-hall, than the bludgeons were again seized, and a regular attack made upon the magistracy-room, the windows being smashed, and an assault made upon the police. The windows of the Bridewell and Police-office were also smashed. About a dozen of the police, chiefly from Liverpool, were wounded, and two are not expected to recover. The magistrates came to a resolution not to endanger the public peace, and adjourned the meeting.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE REV. DR. CUMMING.—Dr. Cumming has written to the *Times* to say that he had received a letter from Cardinal Wiseman's Secretary, enclosing the following communication from the Cardinal:—

St. George's, Southwark, Nov. 19.
Sir,—Dr. Cumming gives an extract from the oath taken by Bishops and Archbishops, copied from the *Pontifical*, printed at Antwerp in 1627, and states,—"I resume that Cardinal Wiseman, on receiving the *pallium*, took that oath." To prevent further misunderstanding, I have the Cardinal's permission to state to you, that by a rescript of Pope Pius VII., dated April 12, 1818, the clause quoted by the rev. doctor, and so subject to misunderstanding, is omitted by all Bishops and Archbishops who are subject to the British Crown. The authorised copy now living before me used by our Bishops is headed, "Forma Juratio nti pro Episcopis Vicariis Apostolicis Episcopali dignitate praeditis qui in locis Magno Britanniae subjects versantur, prescripta a SS. Petri et Pauli die 12 Aprilis, 1818." In the copy of the *Pontifical* kept at the episcopal residence in Golden-square, the copy perhaps generally used in consecration of Bishops in England, the sentence is cancelled. Dr. Cumming is at liberty to inspect this if he will arrange with me for that purpose.

"My allegation," Dr. Cumming continues, "was, that every Romish Bishop, on receiving the *pallium*, without which he cannot assume the title of Archbishop, nor consecrate other Bishops—which Cardinal Dr. Wiseman states he received after being appointed Archbishop of Westminster—is required in the *Pontifical Romanum* to swear, among other things, 'I will persecute and attack heretics, schismatics, and rebels to the Pope.' Dr. Wiseman sent this messe by his secretary just before I began my lecture, informing me that the said persecuting clause is omitted in the oath taken by all Bishops and Archbishops subject to the British Crown." I accepted the invitation, and this day (Monday), in company with Sir J. Heron Maxwell and Admiral Vernon Harcourt, I inspected the Cardinal's *Pontifical* submitted to me at the Episcopate residence, Golden-square. In the *Pontifical* thus laid before me I found in the Bishop's oath the very words I quoted, and in bold type, but with a line of black ink drawn over the passage, with a pen apparently very recently used, leaving the words disclaimed by the Cardinal sufficiently legible, but without any initials or other verification of any sort. On the fly-leaf at the beginning of the book I found the same oath in MS., without the persecuting clause, and without initials or other verification, and apparently very recently written. But the startling fact remains. On referring to the oath required to be taken by an Archbishop—(Dr. Wiseman having been recently made one)—on receiving the *pallium*, as given at page 82 (Paris edition, 1664) of the *Pontifical* thus submitted to me by order of the Cardinal, I found the persecuting clause—"Haereticos, schismatics et rebelles Domino nostro, vel successoribus predictis, pro posse persequatur et impugnatur," printed in a bold type, without any alteration, emendation, or correction whatever, constituting in the Archbishop of Westminster's own *Pontifical* part and parcel of the oath which every Archbishop on receiving the *pallium*, as I have already stated, must take."

AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN FROM THE WOMEN OF LIVERPOOL against the Papal aggression is in course of signature in that town. "The practice of private auricular confession" seems to shock the ladies more than all the other terrors of Popery.

DOCUMENTS.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, in a reply to the clergymen of Plymouth, has assured them that they may rely upon the best efforts of the Bishops to counteract the machinations of Popery, and avert, under the blessing of God, the mischief with which our Reformed Church seems to be at this moment threatened. His Grace, in a more elaborate reply to the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury, dated Lambeth, Nov. 21, 1850, says:—"I am much gratified by receiving the address of the Archdeacons and clergy of my diocese of Canterbury, 'protesting against the act of aggression upon our Church recently committed by the Papal see.' You justly observe that the appointment of Bishops to take spiritual charge of the several counties of England and Wales is in direct opposition to the statutes of a country, which affirm that no foreign prelate or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority within this realm, in which the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the sole supreme governor. When a foreign potentate assigns particular districts of the realm to be ruled over by his episcopal delegates and nominees, he certainly assumes to himself a pre-eminence and power which is opposed to the spirit and purport of our law. We therefore have just reason to declare our indignation at the present invasion of our rights, and the assumption on which it is avowedly grounded, that our Protestant communion is unsound, and even heretical. But whilst we are indignant, we need not be surprised. All religion, whether false or true, must be in a certain sense aggressive if it is sincere; and it is the known characteristic of the Roman Catholic religion to be not merely aggressive, but encroaching, and to rest satisfied with nothing short of absolute domination. We shall therefore act wisely if we look around us and inquire whether any peculiar circumstances amongst ourselves may have caused the present time to appear to the court of Rome a favourable opportunity for the movement of which we complain. Ten years have elapsed since I thought it necessary to warn the clergy of another diocese against the danger of adopting principles which, when carried out, tend naturally to those Romish errors against which our forefathers protested, and which were renounced by the Anglican Church. The result has proved that this judgment was not harsh, or the warning premature; on the contrary, certain of our clergy, professing to follow those principles, have proceeded onward from one Romish tenet and one Romish practice to another, till in some congregations all that is distinctive in Protestant doctrine or Protestant worship has disappeared. Other circumstances might be mentioned, such, for instance, as the titles and precedence allowed to the Roman Catholic dignitaries in Ireland and our colonies, which have afforded some colour to the belief that change had come over the spirit of our land, and that an act of Romish aggression might be ventured without risk of serious notice or national opposition. Our first duty, therefore, in the present crisis, is to retrace our steps wheresoever they have tended towards Romish doctrine or Romish superstition; and, whilst we appeal to the Legislature to protect our Church from foreign invasion, to be especially careful that we are not betrayed by enemies within. But another duty incumbent on us, still greater urgency. The corruptions of the Romish Church are very congenial to the human mind, and especially to the uneducated, unawakened mind. It becomes doubly necessary for the clergy to guard their people against this danger. The laity must lend their aid and supply the means of adding to the number of clergy, together with a provision for household visitors and Scripture readers, without which it is impossible to make head against the ignorance and apathy of an untutored multitude. The enemy has shown that he considers we have a weak point. It is our business to strengthen that point, and guard it from attack; and not to allow the ignorance of any part of our population to betray them into the hands of Rome. The clergy may depend upon my using whatever influence belongs to the high office and station to which I have been called, to maintain her Majesty's Royal prerogative and title, and to assert the

rightful claims of the Church of England. And I have full confidence that they, on their part, will never be wanting in their endeavours to render harmless any attempt which may be made to weaken or subvert the Protestant faith, of which they are the appointed guardians."

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, in reply to the clergy of Cowfold, speaks of the audacious aggression, and says, "Christendom, disabused of the errors which now bind so large a portion of it in slavery to one man, will live, not in pilgrimages to imaginary relics, nor in a vain terror of purgatory unknown to Scripture and antiquity, but in the light of a free access to God for pardon for sin through his blessed Son, and through Him only who ever liveth to make intercession for us."

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, in a reply to the clergy of Woodstock, says, that "The insult offered to our Queen and nation has, I fear, been invited by a policy which in Ireland and in our colonies has acknowledged similar appointments. But we may hope, from the professions we have recently read, that such claims will now be firmly resisted by her Majesty's Government."

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH inculcates this lesson on his clergy on the occasion:—"Whenever men, guided by worldly policy, and forgetful of the rules of charity and apostolical regulations, attempt to invade, systematically, the rights of others, they will soon find themselves deceived in their calculations, and blindly hurried into steps which can only end in overthrowing their own projects."

THE BISHOP OF BANGOR says of the Pope:—"Hitherto that prelate has been contented to superintend his adherents in this country through the agency of his vicars or vicegerents. He has now taken on himself to parcel out this kingdom into territorial divisions or dioceses, erecting into sees certain cities and towns within her Majesty's dominions, and giving charge over them to men of his own nomination, bound to him by an oath of fealty, assigning to them titles of distinction, and the exercise in his behalf of a jurisdiction which no foreign prince, prelate, or potentate hath, or ought to have, within this realm."

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, in a second reply, has entered into the question of appointing Romish Bishops in other countries, and says, that "a according to a Parliamentary report, in Austria Proper, the Bi-hops are appointed by the Emperor and confirmed by the Pope; though in Hungary, they exercise jurisdiction immediately on appointment, without such confirmation. In Italy, the Archbishops of Milan, the Bishops of Pavia, Cremona, Lodi, Como, were nominated by the Emperor of Austria; the Patriarchs of Venice and Aquileia, by the Venetian Senate. All Bishops, holders of benefices endowed by the King, and of any other benefices during the vacancy of any See, in Sicily, by the King of Naples. All Bishops, Archbishops, and holders of great church benefices were, according to several concordats, named in Sardinia, Piedmont, and Savoy by the King. In Tuscany, the Pope selected out of four candidates presented to him by the Grand Duke. In France, Spain, and Portugal, the King of each is stated to appoint all Bishops, and, in France, all Prelates. In Spain, the fifty benefices reserved to the See of Rome can only be held by persons born in the country."

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM, replying to the clergy and laity of Sunderland, says:—"As an Englishman, I am not disposed to regard this aggression merely in the light of a contest between rival religions, but as an outrage upon the independence of a nation, always renowned for its love of freedom, and for its power to secure it. I therefore do not inquire whether such a proceeding be schismatical; or whether it is not in accordance with the practice of this or that church, or the decrees of this or that council; but whether it be not a direct attempt on the part of a foreign prince to usurp spiritual authority. There can be no doubt that it is an unwise, but not the less daring, attack upon the supremacy of the Sovereign, and consequently upon the privileges of our Church." The Bishop also adverts to the dissensions among ourselves, and looks on the attack as a solemn warning against dissension; to the melancholy spectacle of a few unhappy and misguided men among our own ranks who have taken refuge at Rome; and to the spirit of Papacy being ever aggressive.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, in his reply to the clergy of that diocese, goes further, and is more specific than most of his brethren. "Arguments (he says), however, and declamation against an artful, implacable, and daily encroaching enemy are not alone sufficient: we must act as well as speak, and we cannot but express our hopes that her Majesty's Ministers will now perceive the danger of the erroneous policy which have hitherto adopted towards the Church of Rome; and as it has been arrogantly asserted that the Pope cannot and will not recede from the step he has taken, that they will recommend the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to issue an order more effective than the Pope's Bull, commanding the intrusive Roman ecclesiastics to leave the kingdom until they shall renounce the pretensions and titles they have assumed, and revert to those by which they have hitherto been allowed to designate themselves in administering the offices of religion to her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects."

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S finds it both startling and afflicting that even to minds blinded by the credulity of hope, it should have appeared that England has now become ripe for the re-establishment of that foreign dominion it cast off at the Reformation." He hopes that no person will breathe a wish for the infringement of the principles of toleration; and he does not in the least regret the removal of the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics formerly laboured. He does not, therefore, countenance submission to the indignity of the Pope's Bull, which treats England as if the Pope claimed absolute sovereignty over it. The Right Rev. prelate called on his clergy diligently to resist the progress of Romish error amongst their flocks.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN, in a second reply to some of his clergy, stigmatizes the Pope's act as a gratuitous insult, because not necessary for the Catholics, and he advises his clergy to represent to the Legislature the violence done to their consciences who are obliged to take the oath of supremacy, by this act of the Pope, and to controvert the doctrines of the Roman Catholics from their pulpits, praying to the Almighty to awaken them to a just sense of their danger from internal dissensions.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTERS.—A deputation from this important body waited by appointment upon the Bishop of London, to present an address to his Lordship, as their patron, upon the subject of the recent aggression by the Pope of Rome. The Rev. W. Short, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Queen-square, at the request of his Lordship, read the address, which stated that they have seen, with great regret and indignation, the increasing invasion made by the Romanists upon the rights and privileges of the reformed branch of the Church of Christ established in these realms, and particularly the recent attempt of the Bishop of Rome to assume a power which is the sole prerogative of our beloved Sovereign; and while the memorialists begged to declare their attachment to their Church and to his Lordship, they assured his Lordship of their determination, with God's help, to uphold the Church, her rights, her liturgy, her articles, and her homilies, against all the attacks of Romish aggression. His Lordship replied:—"You are the coadjutors and assistants of the ministers of our Church. It is yours to sow the seed of good principles, and to infuse the elements of sound religious knowledge into the tender minds of the children of the poor. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that you should be yourselves well instructed in the principles of sound religion, and that you should have chosen the Reformed faith and discipline of our Church, from a conviction that they are calculated to diffuse the pure light of Christianity in this country, and to preserve its inhabitants, on the one hand, from the errors of superstition, on the other from those of infidelity and latitudinarianism. I therefore say that it is with great pleasure that I receive from you this assurance of your firm attachment to the principles of our Protestant Church. I venture to say, when I first heard of this measure on the part of the Pope, that as in many cases, under the over-ruled providence of God, good came of evil, so, in the present instance, I felt assured that one happy result would follow; that it would awaken the people of this country to a sense of the inestimable privilege which they possess in the existence of a scriptural branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church; that it would not only kindle into a brighter flame that warmth of attachment to our Church which I am sure pervades the great bulk of the community, but that it would lead them to look rather more closely to the foundation and reason for that attachment, and that the result would be, if we had, as I believed we had, the truth upon our side, an increased degree of respect and veneration for that Church. I cannot help remarking that we have much to encourage us in the earnest efforts which have been made of late years to diffuse the blessings of education among all classes of the community, especially the poorest class. And when I say 'education,' I mean that scriptural Christian education which trains up our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and qualifies them to discharge their duty to God and to their neighbour in those walks of life in which it may please Providence to place them. For such an education they may look in vain to the Church of Rome. I do not mean to say that she makes no provision for her poor children; but what is it? She trains them in all her errors and superstitions, and teaches them as little as they can possibly be taught of the pure unadulterated word of God."

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND AURICULAR CONFESSION.—In consequence of some expressions of this right rev. prelate on the subject of auricular confession, growing out of this dispute, three of his clergy thought it necessary to ask his deliberate opinion, as his letter admitted that some sort of auricular confession (the practice of the Romish Church) was desirable. In his reply, the Bishop said:—"I thank you for having called my attention to what you consider to be an ambiguous expression in my answer to a letter which I received from the Rev. T. Bolton, which answer has been published without my permission. What I intended to say was, that by the words 'auricular confession,' I supposed that every one would understand me to mean the Roman practice of confession, and not that kind of confession which is recognised as useful and salutary by our own Church. I meant to distinguish between that upon which the Church of Rome insists, as an indispensable duty necessary to the forgiveness of sins, and that which the Church of England permits, as being in certain cases profitable. The former kind of confession is condemned in the Homily of Repentance under the name of 'auricular confession.' The latter kind is thus spoken of in the same homily:—'I do not say but that, if any do find themselves troubled in conscience, they may repair to their learned curate or pastor, or to some other godly learned man, and show the trouble and doubt of their conscience to them, that they may receive at their hand the comfortable salve of God's Word; but it is against the true Christian liberty that any man should be bound to the ministering of his sins, as it hath been used heretofore in the time of blindness and ignorance.' The right rev. Prelate further entered into the argument of the Church against auricular confession, quoting authorities at great length, and concluded thus:—"I need hardly add, that private confession, even as allowed by our Reformed Church, requires the greatest discretion and carefulness on the part of those clergymen who encourage or permit it, to prevent its assuming the character of 'auricular confession.'

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM has addressed a pastoral letter to his flock, in which he says, "We have seen the Vicar of God and the Chief Pastor of Christendom held up in derision and mockery; the holiest, most dear, and most saving truths and mysteries blasphemed: we have heard the Prime Minister pour out such contempt as a frail mortal can against the most holy and sanctifying gifts of our dear Saviour; and the clergy of the

Church of England, urged on by a high example, contending, in a heated rivalry of calumnies and insults, against the truths we profess; and at this because the Roman Bishops are now called by their English instead of their foreign titles. It is idle," he says, "to talk of the division of the country as a new thing. It has always been divided by us; and the Pope has now only done in England what he has always done in Ireland." He compares the present sufferings of the Roman Catholics to those of the Redeemer, but concludes by exhorting his flock to confide in God, and stand firm and united.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD NUGENT.

GEORGE GREENVILLE, BARON NUGENT, of Carlanstown, in the county of Westmeath, in the peerage of Ireland, a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and of the Greek Order of the Saviour, was born on the 31st December, 1789. He was the second son of George, first Marquis of Buckingham, by his wife Mary Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Robert Nugent. The Irish Baronry of Nugent was conferred upon this lady the 29th December, 1800, with remainder to her second son, Lord George Grenville, the subject of this notice. He inherited the Baronry at her Ladyship's death, the 16th March, 1812. Lord Nugent was, during the same year, elected M.P. for Aylesbury, and continued to represent that borough on the Liberal interest until 1832, when he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles. He held that important office till 1835, when he returned to England. In 1847 he was re-elected for Aylesbury.

Lord Nugent married, 6th Sept., 1813, Anne Lucy, second daughter of the late Major-General Vere Poulett, and grand-daughter of the third Earl Poulett, by whom (who died the 19th May, 1848) he had no issue. His Lordship, after a short but severe illness, departed this life on the 26th inst., at his seat, Lillies, near Aylesbury.

Lord Nugent enjoyed a very fair literary reputation. He was the author of "Lands, Classical and Sacred," "Memorials of Hampden," and other interesting productions. In conjunction with Lady Nugent, he also brought out the popular "Legends of the Library at Lillies."

SIR RICHARD NAGLE, BART.

SIR RICHARD NAGLE, of James's-town House, in the county of Westmeath, was born the 12th August, 1800. He was the elder son of Richard Nagle, Esq. (who was created a Baronet the 4th January, 1813), by his second wife, Mary Bridget, daughter and sole heiress of Owen Grosghegan, Esq., of Rosemount. Sir Richard, the subject of this notice, succeeded to the baronetcy, as second Baronet, at the decease of his father, in 1827. A few years since, he was one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Westmeath. As he never married, and had no surviving brother, the baronetcy becomes extinct by his demise, which occurred recently in Grenville-street, Dublin.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SEBRIGHT MAWBY.

This gallant officer, who died a few days since, at an advanced age, entered the army in 1787, and became a Lieutenant-General in 1837. During his career, he saw much rough and laborious service. He was at the siege of Toulon; and he acted with distinction in

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

We have selected Mr. Dodgson's picture, "Happy Hours," for Illustration this week. It is unquestionably one of the most successful of the Artist's fancy pictures—in that style which he has made his own; and in which he so admirably combines sparkling fountains, tall elegant trees, and palatial architecture; whilst numerous Watteau-like groups of figures, and sunny gleams of chequered light, diversify the cool sequestered shades.

In resuming our brief notice of this Exhibition, we would especially mention that charming piece of sweet and arch expression, beautifully painted by Mr. Solomon, 290. "The Secret."

Immediately adjoining the entrance to the Gallery, hangs, we think, one of the best drawings in the room, 219. "Ben Nevis—Haymakers Resting," by T. M. Richardson. It is very delicately coloured, and the atmospheric tones are very tender and refined; whilst the tasteful manner in which the foreground figures are composed and introduced is deserving of the highest praise.

155. "Make Hay while the Sun shines," by C. Davidson, is well worthy of minute attention. It is full of daylight; and in its rich masses of cool-toned and rustling foliage are opposed to a bright sky, filled with a multitude of shattered and swiftly-moving cloud forms.

Mr. Gastineau has managed to invest his view of the "Port of Fleetwood" with a moonlight effect that is very fine, and almost poetical.

We greatly admire Mr. Ansdell's small picture (297), "Sportsman and Dogs." It is unaffected, refined, and delicately true in its execution; and we admire it all the more, because we trace in it no imitation of Sir Edwin Landseer's works.

Close by this is placed a little, slightly painted bit from Nature, by Creswick—a dark and purple mountain, relieved by a bright fragment of sky; solemn, but very beautiful.

116. From "Tooting Common," by Mr. Bennett, is another small picture, in which a simple passage of natural truth is rendered with excellent feeling and taste.

Mr. Boddington's paintings (129 and 194) are remarkable for the great amount of varied detail and observation which they exhibit.

We must not forget Mr. Corbould's drawing, 212. "The Swing"—is a novel incident, very happily treated; or, Mr. Penley's light and exceedingly pretty picture, 208. "The Ballad, Hours of Sunshine;" or, Mr. Le Jeune's "Study of a Female Head," 246—so broad and simple in its light and shade, worthy of Giorgione; or, Mr. Linton's "St. Giorgio at Venice," 142—a little superior Canaletti, of subdued colour, and full of melancholy light; or, 187. "The Harvest Field, Kent," by Mr. Jutsum—a very rich and first-rate drawing; or, 266. "Ehrenbreitstein," by J. B. Pyne—very broad and brilliant, and even magical in its effect, from the simplicity of the means employed; or, the spirited and vigorous sketch by Mr. Pickersgill, of "A Citizen of London defending his house during the riots in the reign of Henry II.;" or, lastly, Mr. Firth's excellent little picture, 245. "Lord Foppington describing his way of passing the four-and-twenty hours," in which his Lordship figures in the most approved of snuff-taking attitudes, like a half-dried mummy decked in cerulean and golden vestures.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The most disastrous intelligence (says the *New York Weekly Herald*) comes from the overland emigrations. The only wonder is, that the loss of life has not been greater. From the Missouri frontiers, up the great Platte river to its sources near the South Pass, it is a holiday journey, over the most beautiful prairies, abounding in game, grass, and water. A hard service of several hundred miles then follows, through the defiles and canons of the Rocky Mountains, to the Great Salt Lake. This is the half-way house, the happy valley of the Mormons, whose industrious cultivation of their narrow dominions has saved thousands of emigrants from absolute starvation. But it is after leaving the Mormon Valley that the real troubles of the emigrants begin. A desert has to be crossed to reach Humboldt's river; and the valley of the river itself, for over three hundred miles, is but a scanty ribbon of grass through a continuous desert. During the past season this valley appears to have been flooded from the snows of the mountains, adding immensely to the sufferings of the emigrants. The river sinks in the sands some eighty miles on this side of the Sierra Nevada, and this interval is a blank volcanic desert, without grass or water, save a few boiling volcanic springs. Over this interval the exhausted animals and wagons of the emigrants are strewn by thousands. And, to add to their calamities, the cholera, which seems to have hung upon their rear from Missouri, had here commenced its work of destruction upon the famishing multitude. The most liberal and praiseworthy efforts, however, were being made by the people of California, to send over the mountains provisions and animals for the relief of the perishing adventurers. It is to be hoped that the great range of the snow-covered Sierra Nevada will act as a barrier against the passage of the cholera into the mining country on the Pacific side, or otherwise a fearful havoc may be apprehended among the miners, should the pestilence be introduced among them in their exposed condition.

On Monday night a desperate affray took place on the grounds of Lord Guernsey, M.P., near Leamington, between two of his Lordship's keepers and seven poachers: there was firing on both sides, but such was the desperate onslaught made by the poachers, that both the keepers received frightful injuries.

THE "CÆSAREA" AND "SARNIA" SCREW STEAMERS.

The Channel Islands have always been noted for their beautiful climate, their fruits, flowers, and vegetables, their enterprising but hospitable and urbane inhabitants; and they are still the resort of the delicate in health, as well as of many respectable English families, whose limited means fail to give that amount of social comfort in expensive England which these beautiful Islands offer. Since the alteration in the import duties of the mother country, the Jersey and Guernsey farmers have been placed on a level, and have had to compete with foreign rivals in the supply of produce and provisions to this country, for which, however, they are prepared; and no better proof of the spirit of the inhabitants and growing importance of these Islands need be sought, than the demand for additional steam-power in their trade. For this purpose two beau-



WINTER EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART.—"HAPPY HOURS."—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.

FRAGMENT OF THE PARTHENON FRIEZE.

We have been favoured by Mr. George Scharf, Jun., with a copy of his Sketch, made at Marbury Hall, of the Fragment of the Parthenon Frieze which he discovered, last month, in the collection of J. Smith Barry, Esq.

The Fragment is now restored to the original slab in the British Museum—No. 38 Black, 36 Red—and may be easily distinguished by the striking contrast of colour. The recent acquisition has retained its freshness and purity of tint, and affords a serious proof of the injurious effect of our atmosphere upon these Phidian treasures since their deposit in the British Museum.

Marbury Hall, near Northwich, in Cheshire, deserves to rank high among the private collections of works of art, both in painting and statuary, in this country. It rivals the famous collection at Ince Blundell, near Liverpool, and contains more celebrated works of ancient art than that known formerly at the Museum Worsleyanum. The mansion stands away from the usual track of sight-seers, and has, moreover, always been difficult of access: the present discovery is, therefore, mainly owing to the privilege of admission as a visitor. Dallaway, in his "Anecdotes," p. 354, enumerates several of the important statues treasured here, but much has been added since his time. The collection was begun in 1771, at Rome, by the Hon. J. Smith Barry, at the same

time that Messrs. Townley and Blundel, with the assistance of Jenkins, the English banker, were enriching their galleries from the excavations of Gavin Hamilton; and, among the statues and reliefs, are to be recognised several valuable works, known by former Italian publications, but which were since lamented as lost. The present owner is about to construct new galleries, more favourable for their display, but this must necessarily be a work of considerable time.

The Parthenon Fragment was found neglected in a corner, together with another admirable torso of a youth in spirited action; but no traces can be discovered of records of the time when they came into the collection, or through whose hands. So portable a fragment might easily have been brought to the Piraeus, and shipped to Italy, where dealers were in all parts anxious to satisfy the demands of the market in Rome. Valued as the other works were, Mr. Barry had no idea that his roof sheltered a portion of the most celebrated Temple erected by the Athenians; but his surprise soon gave way to a more liberal sentiment, that of renouncing the possession in restoring the sculpture to its original place, and making national property complete in the most important part of the composition. Steps were instantly taken to identify the gap to which it belonged, and no time was lost in transmitting the treasure to the hands of the trustees of our National Museum.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.

Atchley and Co.

The great and deserved success of the Dioramic Pictures exhibited at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, has led to the publication of the present work, an artistic commemoration for our library and drawing-room tables. It comprises the thirty-two scenes from the Exhibition Pictures, engraved of a large size, upon wood, from drawings by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, Absolon, Herring, sen., D. Roberts, R.A., H. Weir, and other eminent artists. The execution of the engravings is of various degrees of merit—the night scenes being the most effective, and all having the advantage of printing in tint. The several pictures are highly attractive; and the preponderance of marine scenery and characteristic incident especially fit them for "moving" exhibition: mere land localities would be less fitted for this plan of representation. We start with the Oriental procession: next are the Southampton Docks, with the steamer and its passengers; the lovely Isle of Wight and Osborne; the Needles, by moonlight; the Berlingsas, and the sleepless Bay of Biscay; Cintra, and its curious craft; the busy Tagus; Cape Trafalgar, a famed historic site; Tarifa, and its interesting coast scenery; Gibraltar, in frowning grandeur; the coast of Algiers, and its triangular city; Panteleria, and Galeata, and Mediterranean craft; sunny Malta; Alexandria, and the steamer by moonlight; the bay of the Mahmoudie Canal; Boulaq, where omnibuses have almost superseded donkey-boys, dragomans, and porters; Cairo, by night; the Mussulman Cemetery, and its ceremonies; the Dead Camel in the Desert; the Central Station, as unipicturesque as any railway terminus; another scene in the Desert, followed by a night encampment; Joseph's Well, and halt of travellers; Suez, and its stirring harbour; the Red Sea, a sombre spectacle scene; the Port of Jeddah at sun-rise; Mocha, and its whitened buildings; Aden, "the Gibraltar of the Red Sea;" Ceylon, and its luxuriant vegetation.



THE SCREW STEAMER "CÆSAREA."

stiful steam-vessels, on the screw principle, were lately launched from the building-yard of Messrs. T. and W. Pim, of Hull, the first practical engineers and iron ship-builders who adapted the screw as an auxiliary power to merchant-vessels, the last being their twelfth steamer on this construction. The *Cæsarea* and *Sarnia* (the ancient names of Jersey and Guernsey) have been built solely for the line between London and these islands; and everything requisite for the comfort of passengers, as well as convenience for stowage of cargo, has been well and carefully considered and adopted. The cabins are on the poop deck, and can accommodate sixty passengers with bed-berths. The burthen of each vessel (for they are sister ships, being in every respect built and fitted up in the same manner) is 265 tons; length aloft, 133½ feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet; and depth of hold, 13 feet. Their engines are 40 horse-power, and the boilers upon the principle lately patented by the Messrs. Pim, which at the same time saves both space and coals, an important *desideratum* in steaming.

In conclusion, we congratulate the London, Jersey, and Guernsey Screw Steam Navigation Company on the spirit they have shewn in providing the trade with a line of vessels so long required in it, and so well adapted to it; and we entertain no doubt but that the liberal plans they have formed will be productive of a handsome remuneration to themselves, and a great boon to all concerned in the trade.

We should add that the principle of Pim's Patent Boiler, used in the *Cæsarea* and *Sarnia*, consists in giving a double circulation to the flame and heated gases generated in the furnaces through the tubes, thus keeping their heating influence longer in contact with the water in the boiler, thereby absorbing that heat which usually and uselessly escapes up the chimney, causing its rapid wear, as well as extravagant consumption of fuel—evils which are now remedied by the application of these Boilers.



FRAGMENT OF THE PARTHENON FRIEZE, FOUND AT MARBURY HALL.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. V.—THE LOST DAY.

FAREWELL, O day mis-spent!
Thy fleeting hours were lent

In vain to my endeavour.
In shade and sun
Thy race is run

For ever! oh, for ever!

The leaf drops from the tree,
The sand falls in the glass,
And to the dread Eternity
The dying minutes pass.

It was not till thine end
I knew thou wert my friend.

But now, thy worth recalling,
My grief is strong—
I did thee wrong,

And scorn'd thy treasures falling.

But sorrow comes too late;

Another day is born.

Pass, minutes, pass; may better
fate

Attend to-morrow morn.

Oh birth, oh death of time!

Oh mystery sublime!

Ever the rippling ocean

Brings forth the wave

To smile or rave,

And die of its own motion.

A little wave to strike

The sad responsive shore,

And be succeeded by its like

Ever and evermore.

A change from same to same—

A quenched, yet burning flame—

A new birth, born of dying—

A transient ray,

A speck of day,

Approaching, and yet flying—

Pass to Eternity.

O day, that came in vain!

A new wave surges on the sea—

The world grows young again.

Come in, To-DAY, come in!

I have confess'd my sin

To thee, young promise-bearer!

New Lord of Earth!

I hail thy birth—

The crown awaits the wearer.

Child of the ages past!

Sire of a mightier line!

On the same deeps our lot is cast:

The world is thine—and mine!

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE ORTOLAN.

(To the Editor.)

In the interesting account of the Ortolan, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 9th inst., you say that in Italy, where the bird is kept for gastronomic purposes, it is fed in a dark room. This is true only to a certain extent, and is apt to mislead many of your readers. The fact is that the Ortolan has a peculiar habit of feeding, which is opposed to its rapid fattening; it feeds only at the rising of the sun. To surmount this peculiarity, those who pander to the taste of Italian gourmands place the ortolans in a warm chamber, perfectly dark, with only one aperture in the wall. Their food is scattered over the floor of the chamber. In the morning the keeper of the birds places a lantern in the orifice of the wall; by the light thus thrown in, the Ortolans, thinking the sun is about to rise, greedily consume the food upon the floor. More food is scattered about, and the lantern withdrawn. The Ortolans soon fall asleep. In about two hours the whole process is repeated, and so on four or five times every day. The Ortolans thus treated, become like little balls of fat in a few days. This arises from the absence of waste by motion, in the extra sleep which the birds get, absence of the usual chemical changes from the influence of light, an unusual supply of food from their taking four or five meals a day instead of one, and great facilities for digesting that food in being removed from the view of external objects, which produce anxieties, and hamper the digestion.

T. H.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. David Plunkett, son of Lord Plunkett, ex-Chancellor of Ireland, has resigned the office of Master of the Court of Common Pleas, in consequence of serious ill health. The salary of this office is £1000 per annum. The retiring allowance of the hon. gentleman is to be fixed by the Treasury.

Poisoning by CONFECTIONERY.—Doctor Letheby, of the London Hospital, narrated (*Med. Tim.*, June) several cases of poisoning occasioned by eating coloured sweetmeats, jellies, &c. The ornamental kinds of confectionery are frequently tinted with poisonous pigments; the greens, for example, are commonly produced by means of arsenite of copper (Scheele's green), verdigris, or a mixture of crome and prussian blue; the yellows, by chromate of lead; the reds by vermillion (bisulphuret of mercury) or oxide of iron; and the whites by carbonate of lead, oxide or carbonate of zinc, chalk, or sulphate of baryta; and, frequently, the fine frosting which covers the commoner kinds of twelfth-cakes and the hard white sugar of comfits contain from 10 to 30 per cent. of plaster of Paris, or of whiting.—*Medical Register.*

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM A PEA.—A youth, the son of Mr. Richard Bolton, of Great Horton, Yorkshire, was playing a few days since with a juvenile companion, who was pretending to place a pea in his ear and to make it come out of his mouth. Bolton, believing the feat to have been really performed, was induced to make the attempt himself, and thrust the pea so far into his ear that it could not be got out. In a vain endeavour to extract it made by a medical man, it was sent further in, and the poor boy died four days afterwards from the effects.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

ALTHOUGH the Italian Opera has already been opened some time in Paris, we have not remarked any of those brilliant *toilettes* which are to be met with at a more advanced stage of the season.

The new stuffs most worthy of notice are *drugget*, *antique watered silk*, *mandarin damask*, and *lampas*, all of lively and gay patterns: the shades are fresh and delicate, rising from a dark ground. The stuffs present all the richness of the time of Louis XV.; to which they add the perfection of the manufacture of the present day. Other stuffs less gorgeous are *satins*, *taffeta silks*,



MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.—MR. SERJEANT MILLER'S FAREWELL.

MR. SERJEANT MILLER'S FAREWELL TO THE
MIDDLE TEMPLE.

ON Thursday week, an interesting ceremony took place in the Middle Temple Hall, consisting of the taking leave of one of their members (Mr. Miller), who has just been elevated to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law. A short time before the dinner hour, the newly-made Serjeant, attired in full Court dress, having entered the Hall, was addressed by the representative officer of the Bench, who first read Mr. Miller's patent of office, and then congratulated him on his elevation; at the same time presenting him with a purse of crown pieces, in accordance with the ancient usage, which is to be considered as a retain-

ing fee for services he may at any future time be requested to perform on behalf of his Inn. The learned Serjeant having made a few remarks in reply, the Bench and other members of the Inn escorted him to the door of the Hall, where each shook hands with him, and he retired to Serjeants' Inn.

The Serjeants, it may be observed, form a distinct brotherhood or society of themselves at Serjeants' Inn. The judges of the three superior courts of common law are invariably made members of this brotherhood prior to their elevation; and it is for this reason that in court they always address a Serjeant by the term Brother, as "Brother Shee," "Brother Wilkins," &c., according to the party's name. This appellation is applied to no other barrister, not even a Queen's counsel.

and better adapted for hair-dressing. Long *traines* of foliage, to which are sometimes added flowers, but few and far between, are intertwined with the hair; or two branches fall on each side behind the neck, reaching the shoulders; or the branch makes several turns, and is terminated on one side only, being fastened behind the front band of hair.

The ornaments of the skirts are also formed of bouquets, which seem to detach themselves at hazard, though fastened to the dress.

We should not omit mentioning, as a requisite for an elegant *toilette*, the *Cora fans*, of richly painted feathers, mounted on mother of pearl, and decorated with marabout. This novelty is from the house of Duvilleroy, 167, Regent-street.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dress of worked satin; bodice Louis XV., trimmed with velvet; the skirt likewise trimmed down the front with four velvet ribbons, alternated with two of



SATIN DRESS.—BODDICE LOUIS XV.



MANDARIN DAMASK DRESS.

double the width; the sleeves are wide, and a little longer than those worn in summer; the bosom and front of the bodice are embroidered and trimmed with Alençon point.

Head-dress, of black embroidered velvet, with velvet knot and ribbons; back of Malines lace, the extremity of which is fixed to the knot between the front ribbons, which are very long.

Dress, soutut-shaped, of mandarin damask, with the pattern so disposed as to trim the front of the bodice, skirt, and end of sleeves. The remainder is trimmed with small bouquets, rising on a plain ground, and similar in design to the larger ones which ornament the front of the dress.

Capote, of dove-coloured velvet, trimmed with black woolen lace: the crown is flexible, and disappears in the curtain; trimmed with a marabout feather, with small black plumes at the extremity.

Bonnet, of beaver, with three rows of lace put on flat; an ostrich feather; the curtain trimmed with lace, velvet flowers, and satin leaves of the same shade as the beaver.



BEAVER BONNET.

worked or plain silk plaids, *alcium*, popelines; woollen plaids, plain or embroidered; *reps* worked, &c. These last are for walking dresses, while the first are specially set apart for theatres, balls, and concerts. There are also many cloth dresses, worn with cloaks of the same.

A new and fashionable colour, the *Chambord green*, should be mentioned; it is somewhat blue, and slightly resembles two shades already very much in fashion—*sea green* and *Islay green*.

Bonnets and capotes are almost entirely covered with ornaments, from top to crown. Capotes are made greatly falling off behind; the ground is puffed lengthways, each puff separated by a *ruche*, and the whole disappears in the curtain. On the left, an ostrich feather is twisted into a *rosace*.

The Bonnets are not of so falling a shape as the capotes; the tops are simple, being ornamented with a velvet flower and satin leaves of the same colour as the bonnet. The colours most in quest for both bonnets and capotes are *dove pink*, *white*, *Chambord green*, *deep purple*, *red*, and *felt*.

Fashion has not yet decided whether flowers should be worn in bunches or branches; the latter, however, have the best chance; they are more graceful

MUSIC.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

The first performance in this country of Spohr's ninth symphony, "Die Jahreszeiten" (The Seasons), took place last Monday night, at Her Majesty's Theatre, the directors having been sufficiently spirited to secure the score specially for the Grand National Concerts, affording another instance of the zeal for art displayed by the executive committee. The new work is entitled "A Descriptive Symphony." Part 1st. "Winter; introduction to Spring; Spring." Part 2nd. "Summer; transition to Autumn; Winter." No further key to the design of the composer is given in the programme, and we are not aware whether the work, like Spohr's third symphony, "Die Weihen der Töne" (the Consecration of Souls), when played in Germany, was accompanied with an explanatory poem, as a key to the composer's intentions. Be this as it may, something must be left to the imagination for the amateur to decide, if the short synopsis given above of the Seasons be realised by Spohr. In Carl Pfeiffer's poem ("Die Weihen der Töne"), he undertakes to describe, with his full orchestra, sound before its creation—

Keine Töne fand die Liebe,
Kein Sprache die Natur;

and, if the musical amateur can reconcile this fanciful idea with his sense of hearing, there will be no difficulty in imagining the march of the Seasons from this new symphony, the musical divisions in which consist of three movements—an allegro maestoso in B minor, a largo in B major, and an allegro vivace in B minor and major. Any new composition from the author of such oratorios as "The Last Judgment," "Calvary," "The Fall of Babylon," &c.; of the operas of "Der Berggeist," "Faust," "Jessonda," "Azor and Zemira," "Der Alchymist," "Pietro d'Albano," &c.; and of the founder of a great violin school in Germany, must be listened to with interest and curiosity. If he be not a master-spirit of his age, Spohr's works are replete with original forms; and his characteristics, such as chromatic and enharmonic harmony, terse and symmetrical, yet artificial and cloying style of melody, monotonous colouring, and superabundance of modulation, are unmistakable. Mannerism is Spohr's besetting sin, and hence it is that his symphonic portraiture is sombre and tiresome, the learning being more striking than the display of vivid fancy and acute sensibility. The symphony of the "Seasons" has all the beauties and defects of Spohr's school to overflow; there is nothing prodigious or electrifying—no theme that "wears a channel in the heart"—but there is an accumulative development of the whole powers of science in many portions calculated to present to the mind the changes of the seasons the composer has sought to depict. The movement indicative of Spring is full of "dim and dream-like melody." In the war of elements Spohr seems to have been less successful, although he never fails to show his thorough mastery of treatment in his orchestration. The symphony as yet has been most imperfectly executed; and, with an improved reading, the "star-like serenity of the spring" will stand forth more delicately, and many other passages will become clearer and brighter. At present, our impression is that the work conveys no freshness of sensation or stirring emotion, and that the marked and peculiar attributes of Spohr's style are not accompanied with any outbreak of those flashes of genius without which a long symphony can never be rendered endurable for the masses, however gratifying the mechanism may be to the professed purist.

The Distins have appeared with their Saxe-horns, playing fantasias and themes from "Lucia" and "La Figlia," and Costa's "Canone, Vanne à Colé," with their well-known skill and taste. M. Anglois has played a solo on the contra-basso. Negrini's clever arrangement of the subjects from Halévy's "Tempête" has been a pleasing addition to the programme; as also Bafie's sparkling trio from "Falstaff," executed on three cornets by Arban, Davies, and Ziss.

Mr. Loder's Serenata will be produced next week. Mr. Howard Glover's perative selection is announced for next Tuesday. The engagement of the Berlin Choir will terminate this evening (Saturday), after singing in the morning at the Hanover Rooms, where they gave a concert on Thursday.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The "Great Exhibition Quadrille," with the French drummers and three military bands, in addition to the orchestra, the crystal curtain, and Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, are prominent sources of attraction. A quintet of violoncellists, Demunck, Pilet, G. Collins, Montigny, and Paque, has been one of the instrumental novelties. The series of concerts will speedily terminate. M. Jullien has announced his Bal Masqué for the 12th of December, after which the dramatic season, under Mr. Anderson's management, will commence.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.

On Tuesday night, a combined musical entertainment was presented by Madame Thillon, so long the fascinating *prima donna* of the Opéra Comique in Paris, and by Mr. Hudson, the celebrated Irish comedian. The dramatic portion is from the pens of Albert Smith and Mr. Selby; and Mr. Edward Loder composed, arranged, and accompanied the songs. The monologue and dialogue have no connected form; the authors have merely endeavoured to present the peculiar talents of the two *artistes* in their most attractive light, without seeking, apparently, for novelty of ideas and coherency of arrangement. The first part mainly falls on Mr. Hudson, who, as *Jeremy Jinks*, a rattling Irishman, gives what is styled "A Crayon Sketch of Men and Manners, as exhibited at Mrs. Colonel Fitzmythe's *Bal Costumé*;" and the second part, principally allotted to Madame Thillon, and entitled "Coming Events in the Four Quarters of the Globe," introduces divers characters in costume. With judicious curtaining, and the excision of some antique jokes and conundrums, the charming vocalisation of Madame Thillon, and the inimitable comedy of Mr. Hudson, will render the entertainment attractive. Madame Thillon was rapturously encored in the French romance, "Brune et Blonde," which she gave with piquant effect; and in the finale of a descriptive scene, in which she imitates Jenny Lind in "La Figlia," and in the song of *So-si*, the Pagoda Belle, "Can this country be your own?" Mr. Hudson, in the ballad, "Norah, dear," and a song, "I could if I would, but I won't," in the dress of a Mrs. *Candour*, and a "Lazy Looney," pleased the numerous auditory by his tact, taste, and humour. His Lord Fitzsappy sketch, in search of the pet puppy-dog, although too lengthy, was clever and spirited. Considerable expense must have been incurred for this entertainment; the costumes of Madame Thillon are very rich, varied, and picturesque—the Chinese, American, African, and fancy dresses particularly. Mr. Hudson's comic chauvin, in which he made hits at the topics of the day, the Pope's bull, of course, being foremost, caused great hilarity, and was encored.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Dolby gave her second *soirée musicale* last Tuesday, assisted by Miss Birch, Mr. Swift, and M. Stockhausen, the accompanist being M. Schemon. In the programme there was a trio by Silas for the pianoforte (Lindsay Sloper), violin (Blagrove), and violoncello (Lucas), and a MS. cantata ("Enone," sung by Miss Dolby, composed by Miss Laura Barker, a most accomplished writer. The third and last *soirée* will be on the 10th of December.—The season of the Sacred Harmonic Society commenced last night (Friday) at Exeter Hall, with "Handel's Messiah," conducted by Costa. A notice of the performance, and of the alterations in the Hall, will appear in our next Number.—The performances on the Apollonicon, at the Royal Music Hall, Adelphi-street, will doubtless attract the attention of musical amateurs.—There are six distinct sets of keys to the great organ, played by as many organists; and the effect is fine, as the scores of the composers are more closely adhered to, than when condensed for ordinary organ arrangements. Some of the stops—which there are 57, and 2000 pipes—are of beautiful quality. After the organ manual playing, the great mechanical powers of the instrument are exhibited.—Miss Catherine Hayes, after a brilliant tour in Ireland, will leave London this day for Rome, where she is engaged as *prima donna*.—Madame Viardot's triumph in *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots," has been immense: the Grand Opéra in Paris has been filled to overflow to see the gifted sister of Malibran in this (for Paris) her new creation. She is now studying "Sappho," Gounod's new opera, which will be put in rehearsal as soon as *Anber's* "Enfant Prodigue" is produced, in the course of the ensuing week.—Adolphe Adam's new Mass, composed for the benefit of the Association of Musicians, was performed on St. Cecilia's Day (Nov. 22), at the Church Saint Eustache, M. Tilmant leading the band of 150 players, and M. Dietrich directing the chorus of 200 voices; Mlle. Grimm, Madame Paton, MM. Chapius, and Bassino singing the solos.—Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" has created a great sensation at the second Philharmonic Concert.—Félicien David directed the first concert of the Union Musicale, at which Mendelssohn's "Mélusina" overture was played.—Madame Castellan has made a great hit at the Italian Opera in Berlin, on her *début* in Lucia.—Scribe and Halévy's new opera "The Queen of Spades" will be produced at the Parisian Opéra Comique about the middle of December.—Duprez and his daughter have been playing at Stuttgart in "La Juive" and "Lucia," with success.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has obtained a prodigious success at Munich, with Mme. Mittermayer as *Fides*, and Fuertinger as *Jean de Leyden*.—Flötow's new opera, "The Grand Duchess," has had the most brilliant reception at the Berlin Grand Opera.—Herr Schuster, the original *Max* (the tenor) in Weber's "Der Freischütz," has died recently, in Dresden. He studied the part under the composer's direction.—Prince Richard of Metternich has just published a musical composition, "Reverie," in Vienna.

Randal Edward Plunket Baron Dunsany has been elected a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of Wyndham Earl of Dunraven deceased.

CARDINAL.—"NEVER DID CARDINAL BRING GOOD TO ENGLAND."—We read in Dr. Lingard's History (vol. iv. p. 527), on the authority of Cavendish, that when the Cardinals Campiglio and Wolsey adjourned the inquiry into the legality of Henry VIII.'s marriage with Catharine of Arragon, "the Duke of Suffolk, striking the table, exclaimed with vehemence, 'that the old saw' was now verified—'Never did Cardinal bring good to England.'" I should be glad to know if this saying is to be met with elsewhere, and what gave rise to it?—From "Notes and Queries."

More than 3000 Roman silver medals have just been discovered by a poor vine grower in the neighbourhood of Nimes, in a field belonging to him. They were enclosed in an earthen urn. Another small urn was near it, containing 162 medals of pure gold. The latter, which weighed 867 grammes, were sold to the town of Nimes, and to some amateurs, at the rate of 115*fr.* per ounce. They consist of 2 of Julius Caesar, 14 of Trajan, 26 Vespasian, 5 Nero, 17 Antoninus, 16 Domitian, 11 Adrian, 3 Commodus, 5 Lucius Verus, 10 Faustina, 1 Faustina, 2 Septimus Severus, 1 Plotinus, 1 Lucilla (the wife of Antoninus), 1 Nerva, 1 Sabinus, 1 Didius-Julianus, 1 Pertinax, and 2 of Aurelian. Out of the silver medals, only 1500 have been saved; the others were melted down by a silversmith, to whom they had been sold.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. Royal Artillery—Ingenious, although not very difficult; it shall appear among the enigmas shortly.

Y. L.—We are obliged by our correspondent's concise plan of giving the Knight's moves over the 64 squares, but we are too much driven for space to publish it at this moment.

A. PERPLEXED PAWN—In playing a game by correspondence, it is quite permissible for each party to obtain information from books, although it is not allowable to call in the aid of other players.

A. YOUNG PLAYER, Bath—You may get the "Staunton Chess-Men" of Levy and Co., College Green, Bristol; and of Salmon, Miles-street, Bath.

X X. X. and P. S. of Goldford—Too simple even for a tyro.

B. T. H.—These shall be reported on next week.

G. S. Shanghai China—Duly received, and welcomed. A reply shall be dispatched by the next Overland Mail.

M. D. Dublin: W. Trinity College, Cambridge—The subscriptions to Messrs. King and Horwitz's forthcoming work on "End-games" are payable to the Publisher, No. 21, King William-street, Strand.

E. H. Tarporley—We are obliged by the games, although they are not sufficiently interesting for publication.

R. F. D., and other Correspondents, will save us considerable trouble if in their future communications they will adopt our system of notation, which is uniform both for pieces and Pawns, and by which the moves of either are plainly denoted by the mention of the square they are played to. The old anomalous mode, which describes the move of a Pawn by one notation (play), is becoming quite obsolete.

H. O. St. L.—Most of Leadenhall-street, a visit, and see his magnificent display of Chess-boards and tables, before you decide.

LIND INEZ, F. R. D. M., and others—Problem No. 357 cannot be solved in the easy way you suppose. Try it again.

A. BEGINNER, Leamington—See the notice to "J. P."

LUDUS LATRUNCULORUM—Your suggestion is a good one. With regard to the solutions, you are mistaken in both cases.

—North Grimston; H. M.—See the notice to "J. P." Such simple rules should be learned from some rudimentary treatise.

A. CHESS-PLAYER—In such a situation, unless your opponent could check you, of course the game would be drawn. See the remarks on a drawn game at page 21 of the "Handbook."

AGNES—We acknowledge every communication that reaches us; but, among the many hundreds sent, some occasionally miscarry.

CAFE TOWN—The key move of Enigma No. 621 is—1. K to Q B 4th; for No. 622—1. Kt to K B 3d (ch).

DUCOPLES—Upon again looking at the Enigma No. 614, we find that the key is—1. R to K B 4th discovering check; 2. Kt to Q 4th, &c.

QUILL, Sunderland—You may obtain a Pocket Chess-board, of the dimensions specified, of Leuchs, 38, Piccadilly; or of Mechi, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.

J. P., Clapham—Any pawn which reaches his 8th square may be exchanged for a Queen, although the original Queen be yet on the board.

MENTOR, POST-CAPTAIN—Next week we shall give the list of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose the managing committee of the proposed Great Chess Tournament

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 356, by BATH DUO and SCOTUS are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 357, by YARMOUTH DUO, W S T, J B, of Worcester, DEREVON, E H, AGNES, JUVENIT, F G R, BELLARY, J P, of Hythe, ST. EDMUND, H A T, T E F, Juno, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS of Enigmas, U. BATH DUO, SENEX, A AND C S, T L, T L G B, R T C, J H, of Ledbury, DEREVON, SIGMA, AGNES, P G R, BELLARY, T E F, jun., H W S, R D M, are correct. All others are wrong.

J. E. C.—Thanks for the corrections.

NELLY—It is not known.

R T C—Let us see the game.

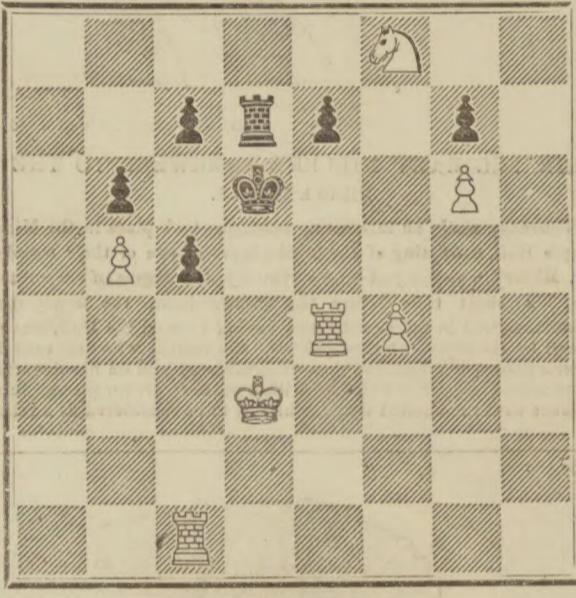
PROBLEM NO. 357.

The solution of this difficult position we shall reserve until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 358.

This beautiful little stratagem is the invention of Mr. W. HORNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game played between R. B. BRIEN, of the Oxford Hermes Club, and C. H. WAYTE, of the Cambridge Club. (*Ruy Lopez' Kt's Game.*)

WHITE (R. B. B.)	BLACK (C. H. W.)	WHITE (R. B. B.)	BLACK (C. H. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to K B 2d	B to Q R 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	15. K Kt to K R 4th	K to K 2d
3. K B to Q 5th	P to Q R 3d	16. Q to K Kt 3d	K to R 2d
4. K B to Q R 4th	K Kt to K B 3d	17. K R to K B 2d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d
5. Q to K 2d	P to Q Kt 4th	18. K Kt to K B 5th	B to his sq
6. K B to Q Kt 3d	B to Q B 4th	19. Q R to K B sq	B takes Kt
7. P to Q R 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq	20. R takes B	Q to K 2d
8. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	21. Kt to K B 3d	K R to his sq
9. P to K R 3d	P to K R 3d	22. P to K R 4th	Q Kt to K B sq
10. B to K 3d	B takes B	23. Kt to K R 2d (a)	Q Kt to K 3d
11. P takes B	Castles	24. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt
12. Q K to Q 2d	P to Q Kt 5th	25. R takes K B P	Q to K sq
13. Castles on K R's side	P to Q R 4th	26. Q takes Kt, and wins.	

(a) Kt to K Kt 5th (ch) would have been more to the purpose, we believe; but White finishes the game satisfactorily enough.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Well-played Game between Lord C.—e and Captain KENNEDY, at the St. George's Club.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Lord C.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)	WHITE (Lord C.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	19. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Kt to Q B 5th	P to K 4th
3. P to Q B 3d	P to K 3d	21. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. K to Q 2d (b)	B takes Kt
5. P to K 5th	P to Q Kt 3d	23. P takes B	Kt to Q 6th (check)
6. P to Q Kt 3d	P takes P	24. K to Q B 3d	Kt takes R
7. P takes P	P to K checks	25. Kt to K 2d	K to K 2d
8. K to K 2d (a)	K Kt to K 2d	26. R takes P	B to K 4th
9. P to Q R 3d	Q to Q R 3d (ch)	27. P to K B 3d	K R to Q B sq
10. Q to Q 3d	Q takes Q (ch)	28. P to K B 4th	K R to Q B sq
11. K takes Q	K B to Q 4th	29. P takes B (c)	Q R to Q B sq
12. P to Q 4th	K B to Q 3d	30. R to K Kt sq (ch)	K to B 2d
13. Q to K 2d	Castles	31. R to K Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
14. Q K to Q 2d	P to K B 3d	32. P to Q 6th (dis.)	P to Q Kt 4th
15. P takes P	P takes P	33. K to Q 3d	R takes B (ch)
16. K to K 2d	K Kt to K B 4th	34. P takes R	R takes R
17. Q K to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to Q 3d	35. R to Q 5th	R to Q sq
18. K Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to Q B 5th		

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER VI.

FREDERICK HOLDERSWORTH had been too much in love from the first hour he set eyes on Matilda, to think seriously of anything else except business; but after his marriage he began to consider what he had done, and whether his having turned one-and-twenty was a sufficient reason for marrying without acquainting his uncle. He also recalled the excuses he had made for not accepting the invitation from Margate, and, on again looking over the letters, his heart reproached him with ingratitude for not going thither, after the urgent manner in which the old officer had written. In short, he felt that he was guilty of having uttered falsehoods, for in no other light did his evasive replies present themselves. These thoughts struck Fred very forcibly, about a month after his marriage, as he had on that morning again heard from the wine-merchant, in a short sharp letter which came to the point at once, and stated that if they did not see him on Saturday, they should imagine something was going on wrong, and that he (the uncle) should not fail to visit London on Monday, fine as the weather was, and much as he was enjoying the sea-side breezes. Fred was compelled to write back, and state that he should come.

When he reached home that evening, his beautiful wife put on the pretty little cap she had been making (for her old-fashioned mother said that all married women ought to wear caps), and asked him how he liked it. It was really one of the prettiest little excuses for a cap you ever saw, it sat so jauntily on the back of her head, without concealing a single tress of her chastely arranged hair; and she looked at him so lovingly as she held her head aside, with a cap-string in each hand, that anybody would have admired her. Fred did in his heart; but his mind was too much occupied with the tidings he had to communicate to say anything more than "Very much," for he knew that three days and two nights must elapse before he again saw her, and they had but been married a few weeks, and he really loved her. Then the communication was so sudden, for he had not given her even so much as a hint about his going to Margate, for he knew how uneasy she felt when he went before he was married.

The eyes of true affection are keen and watchful, and soon discover when anything is wrong in a countenance stamped with open sincerity—soon see when the play of light and love, which seems to smile and look out fondly and tenderly, is clouded, instead of giving back glance for glance in that silent language which, unlike the lips, cannot deceive—for the eyes are generally true tell-tales. Matilda saw in a moment that something was wrong; and, throwing the pretty cap aside without bestowing a further thought on it, she came up to Fred, and stooping down, as she placed one hand on each shoulder, looked fixedly in his face, and said, "What's the matter?"

"Nothing particular," replied he; "only I must leave town to-morrow, and cannot return before Monday."

"And I shall go with you," she said, "shall I not?" It was the look which accompanied the last three words, that caused Fred to cast down his eyes. It seemed to say, "So young, and so short a time married, and such an affectionate little heart as I have got, I know you could not leave me for so long a time alone—I know you would not." And yet, after all, it was but a look, though the hands pressed heavier on his shoulders, and the sweet face approached nearer, and the expectant lips were slightly apart, while a smile played around them; but it was such a look as went to Fred's heart and reproached him for what he had done, for he felt that he dare not take her with him and introduce her to the wealthy wine-merchant as his wife. Familiar as he had ever been with his uncle, he felt that he dare not do this, neither could he refuse to go. It was not until he married Matilda that he felt how obedient he had always been, and dreaded what he never seemed to have thought of before—his uncle's anger. Fred was at first startled when these thoughts and feelings presented themselves; but there they were—and they no sooner came than he knew that he had done wrong. Even then, while his pretty wife leant upon his shoulder, he had not the courage to speak the truth—he had not the heart to pain her all at once; so answered, "I will see."

"But you have not told me where you are going," said the young wife; "nor how you travel."

Fred told her he was going to Margate, and that part of his voyage would be on the sea.

"The sea!" exclaimed the pretty wife, clasping her hands and sinking into a chair. "Oh! you may be lost, and then I shall never see you again." All Matilda knew of the sea was through reading a volume on shipwrecks: she had never looked on the ocean, and believed that the waves were ever rolling mountains high; that those who sailed in vessels were lashed to all sorts of unimaginable things by ropes, and were either constantly sea-sick or incessantly shaking themselves like water-spaniels, and getting rid of the spray of one tremendous bilow in the brief breathing-space that was allowed before another came.

"The sea!" echoed her mother, raising her eyes from her work, and leaving the hot iron for a few moments on a shirt front, and giving it a fine scorchy yellow tinge which made it look as if that portion had been washed in Guinea's stout; "those who get married never ought to risk their lives on the sea, nor venture on the water at all, nor go outside of omnibusses, nor get into carts unless they are sure the horse will not run away. It's all very well when they're single, and they care for nobody, and nobody cares for them. If they do go, and run into danger, they ought to go together; then, if anything happens, there will be sure to be one by to see it; and ready to run for a doctor, or nurse, or anything of that sort, though I believe you have to run a long way when once you get out to sea, where they say there's no land, nor no bottom, so that if a person gets drowned, why I suppose it's of no use trying to find them, if they happen to sink down two or three hundred miles. I am sure, if you love your lawful wife as you ought to do (and she refused a many excellent offers), you'll never think of going without her; because if you did happen to get drowned, it would be some comfort to her to see the last of you."

While her mother was drawing this picture of the perils of the "great deep," her pretty daughter was sitting with her face buried in her hands, sobbing like a child, and fancying she saw her dear Fred doubled up like a sandwich and about to be lunched upon by a shark, or plunging head foremost into one of those seas which had no bottom, or stopping somewhere among those rocks of which Tennyson discourses so eloquently, and, for aught she knew, if he landed there alive, marrying a mermaid.

What with the mother's tongue and the daughter's tears, poor Fred almost wished that Old Harry had him.

"How can you go and leave me, and so soon?" sobbed Matilda.

"Married men have no business to go anywhere without their wives," said the mother-in-law; "when they do, I believe they're about no good."

"It's a journey of business," said Fred, "and I must go. I'm sure I would rather remain here, if I could—she knows I would."

It was wonderful how short Fred's sentences had suddenly become, since he struck out the angels, nymphs, and goddesses. He lit his meerschaum and went into the garden.

When Matilda found that she could not accompany her husband, she became resigned; and now all her study was to make him as comfortable as she could during his absence. She proposed that he should take almost as many things with him as he would have needed for a passage to America. She tried to stifle her sighs; and, if she found a tear lingering in her eye, she turned away her head. "It is but for so many hours," she said; and she had numbered them over and over again.

The parting was not so difficult to get over as Fred had imagined it would have been. There were a few "natural tears" shed on both sides, but she was to meet him on Monday at London-brigade, when the packet came in, and Monday would soon arrive; and so—they kissed, and separated, Fred carrying with him a heavy load in his heart. The young wife would not have cared so much had not the following day been Sunday—the only day in the week she had his society to dinner—when he read to her, or took her out for a walk, accompanied her to church, took tea with her in the little arbour, in company of the canaries (before Fred stifled them), the parrot, and the monkey. But we must leave her to her thoughts and her household duties, and follow her husband.

There is something about a man, when all is not as it should be, which causes him to over-act, at times, the part he is playing. This is easily accounted for; for where there is anything to disguise, the mind is constantly reverting to it, keeping watch, as it were, over the thoughts, lest they should escape, and commit him. Thus, where the mind is pre-occupied, having something to conceal, the thoughts move in letters; they flow not naturally, as there is a hold within ever drawing them back to what they wish to conceal. Such was the state of Fred's mind when he landed on the pier at Margate, where his uncles, aunt, and cousin stood ready to receive him. Fred felt that he could not look at them in that frank, open manner which was natural to him, nor could he reply to their inquiries in that straightforward way to which he had been accustomed, for there was ever something transpiring to remind him of the change that had taken place since he last saw his relations.

When asked how the painters and decorators were getting on in the house? he scarcely knew. How matters were progressing at the Literary Institution?—he had not been there of late. Where he went to on the day he kept holiday?—only a little way in the country. How he liked his new apartments, and what kind of people they were?—he liked them very well, and the people seemed very respectable. Simple as these answers were, they were not made in his usual manner, for there is something in the way persons reply to you whom you are used to, that enables you to detect any change in a moment, either in the voice or the manner of the speaker.

It had been settled by his uncles and aunt during their stay at Margate, that Fred should marry his cousin Mary and become a partner in the business; and it was further decided that the sooner he was made acquainted with this resolution, the better. The scene in the dining-room in London, which the aunt happened to witness, convinced her that this decision would make her nephew one of the happiest men in the world, and she had pictured to herself how delighted he would be when he heard the tidings.

Our readers only know how greatly the worthy lady was deceived on that occasion, although she had said to her husband, "Trust a woman for finding out a secret, when there is a love affair on hand."

(To be continued.)

The (French) *Journal de Montorisson* states that there is, in the commune of Saint-Jean-Solo-y-Mieux, a male child which was born on the 18th ult., without arms or legs, but which has on each shoulder a hand, the fingers of which move like those of other children, and a foot on each of the hips.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

For the next three or four weeks, the lovers of racing and steeple-chasing will have an opportunity of reposing after the fatigues and excitement of a long campaign, the only fixtures between "this present writing" and Christmas, being a flat and "across the country" gathering at Worcester, on Tuesday and Wednesday next; and steeple-chase meetings on the 10th Dec., at Wolverhampton; and on the 20th, at Newby Bridge. The "long tails," on the other hand, have plenty of work cut out for them, the appointments for the ensuing week embracing the Deptford Club meeting on Monday; Wimmarleigh and Southminster on Tuesday; Otterburn and Hornby Park on Wednesday; and the Ridgeway and Aitcar Clubs on Thursday. The Calendar for this popular sport is unusually full for the next four months.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A fair amount of business was transacted this afternoon, at the undermentioned prices:—

50 to 1 agst Langton (t)	50 to 1 agst Rhesus (t)	1000 to 15 agst Melody (t)
50 to 1 Bro. to Dough (t)	50 to 1 Wallflower (t)	1000 to 15 Sir Richard (t)
50 to 1 Montague (t)	1000 to 15 Garforth (t)	1000 to 15 Musican (t)
50 to 1 Clarissa (t)	1000 to 15 Snowstorm (t)	1000 to 15 Swindler (t)

13 to 1 agst Mountain (colt)	20 to 1 agst Tiddington (colt)	40 to 1 agst Lightfoot (colt)
20 to 1 Lamantine	40 to 1 Faugh-a-Ballagh	50 to 1 Ipsus (t)

5000 to 50 agst Glenhawk, and 2000 to 35 agst c. by Tearaway, d. by Alcaston

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE (NEWTON) STEEPEL-CHASE.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE FREE HANDICAP STEEPEL-CHASE OF 10 SOVS EACH AND 100 ADDED.—Mr. Tiernan's Isaac, 1. Mr. Connor's Oaks, 2.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE SWEEPSTAKES OF 7 SOVS EACH.—Mr. Benson's Little Queen, 1. Mr. Peace nd Redstreak, 2.

NEWMARKET CHAMPION COURSING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

THE PUPPY STAKES.—Sir St. George Gore's Cobra beat Mr. Gurney's Aspasia. Mr. R. Bagge's Trotzic beat Mr. Etwall's Lobster. Mr. Vipan's Viardot beat Sir W. B. Smyth's Strongbow. Mr. Roger's Harum-Scarum beat Mr. Fyson's Fanny Fickle. Mr. Dobede's Dora beat Sir St. George Gore's Lion-Heart. Mr. Holmes's Memory (late Remnant) beat Mr. King's Royalist. Mr. Buckworth's Bertha beat Lord Stradbroke's Misericord. Mr. R. Bagge's Triste beat Sir W. B. Smyth's Saddle. Mr. Gillett's Gallant beat Mr. Hill's Medea (late Una). Mr. Fyson's Factotum beat Mr. Parkinson's Susan. Mr. Dobede's Dot beat Mr. Hill's Model Lady. Mr. Dobede's Dunkeld beat Mr. Holmes's Memorandum (late Dart).

THE ALL-AGED STAKES.—Mr. Holmes's Mocking-Bird beat Mr. Dobede's Diamond. Mr. Holmes's Midas (late Sylvan) beat Mr. Moody's Field-Marshall. Mr. Buckworth's Beeswing beat Mr. Etwall's Ebb. Mr. Vipan's Verity beat Mr. Dobede's Desperate. Mr. Gurney's Asp beat Mr. Gillett's Go-along (late Faithful). Mr. Hill's Mercury beat Sir St. George Gore's Caradoc. Sir St. George Gore's Magician beat Mr. Vipan's Vanilla. Mr. Dobede's Donald beat Mr. Hill's Mary. Lord Stradbroke's Merchant beat Mr. Brook's Black Eagle. Captain Archdale's — beat Mr. Fyson's Forerunner.

ACCELERATION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are now contracting to build two paddle-box steamers, each of 2500 tons burden and 800 horse power, to convey the Indian mail between Southampton and Alexandria. These vessels will be as swift as the mail-packets that run between Liverpool and America, and the passage between Southampton and Alexandria will be reduced from 16 to 10 or 11 days, including stoppages at Malta and Gibraltar. A communication will then be effected with Gibraltar in 4½ days, and with Malta in 8 days. Letters from India, which now reach Southampton about the 25th and 26th of the month, will then arrive in time to be answered by the Indian mail that leaves London by way of Marseilles on the 24th of the month.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A fluctuation to the extent of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Consols has occurred during the past week. The opening and closing price of Monday was 96½, 97 having been touched during the day. Lower prices from Paris, and the limited intelligence from the German States, in consequence of the stormy weather, caused a reaction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Tuesday, prices ranging from 96½ to 96¾. On Wednesday, however, a rally succeeded, Consols for Money advancing to 96¾, but afterwards declining to 96½, but again improving, on Thursday, to 96¾, and touching 97. Exchequer Bills have receded a few shillings, in consequence of the improved demand for money, and a probability that the Bank of England may find it expedient to increase its rate of interest for loans during the shutting of the books for the transfer of stock. India Bonds are also a shade lower, the period for a further reduction in the rate of interest fast approaching. At the end of the week the market was buoyant at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 211; Reduced, 96½; Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97½; Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 7½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8; India Bonds, £1000, 55 p; Ditto, under £1000, 86 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 95½; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 p; Small, June, 68 p.

The prices in the Foreign Market at the beginning of the week were generally depressed, Portuguese excepted. As the arrangement of the Account, however, progressed, Mexican bonds became more animated, the Account showing some bearing. Russian Stock appears slowly declining, particularly the last loan, arising doubtless from bond-fide sales on behalf of those original lenders that think it prudent to realise present profits and past interest rather than hold any longer. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents are flatter. At the close of the week prices were, for—Brazilian Bonds, 86; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per cent., 76; Ditto, 5 per cent., 99½; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 1½ per cent., 17½; Mexican 5 per cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 32; Ditto, Account, 32½; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 78½; Ditto, Deferred, 35; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 95½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17½; Dutch,

shares displayed improvement as the Account progressed, the Market closing with some animation at the following prices:—Aberdeen, 10; Ditto, Preference, 12; Amburgh, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 1½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, without a guarantee, 26½; Bristol and Exeter, 6½; Caledonian, 10; Ditto, £10 Preference, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Ditto, Preference, 12½; East Anglian (2½, L. & E. and L. & D.), 3½; (£18, E. & H.), 2; Eastern Counties, 6; Ditto, New, Preference, 6 per cent., 11½; Eastern Union, Class A, Scrip, Guaranteed 6 per cent., 19½; East Lancashire, 9½; Great Northern, 15; Ditto, Halves, A, Deferred, 4½; Ditto, Halves, B, 6 per cent., 10½; Ditto, 5 per cent., Preference, 12½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 37½; Great Western, 7½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 49; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 10½; Leeds and Bradford, 9½; Leeds and Thirsk, 12½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 84½; London and North-Western, 11½; Ditto, ditto, New Quarters, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, 15½; London and South-Western, 69½; Manchester, Shethfield, and Lincolnshire, 23½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 9½; Midland, 42½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 13½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 23; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 126; Norfolk, 21; North British, 7½; Ditto, Preference, 4½; North Staffashire, 4½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Scottish Central, 12; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6 dis.; Ditto, Class B, 5½ dis.; South Devon, Preference, 11½; South Staffordshire, 5½; South-Eastern, 20½; South Wales, 25½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12; Ditto, G.N.E., Purchase or Preference, 5; York and North Midland, 23; Boulogne and Amiens, 8; East Indian, 9½; Luxembourg, 1½; Paris and Rouen, 23½; Paris and Strasbourg, 8½; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

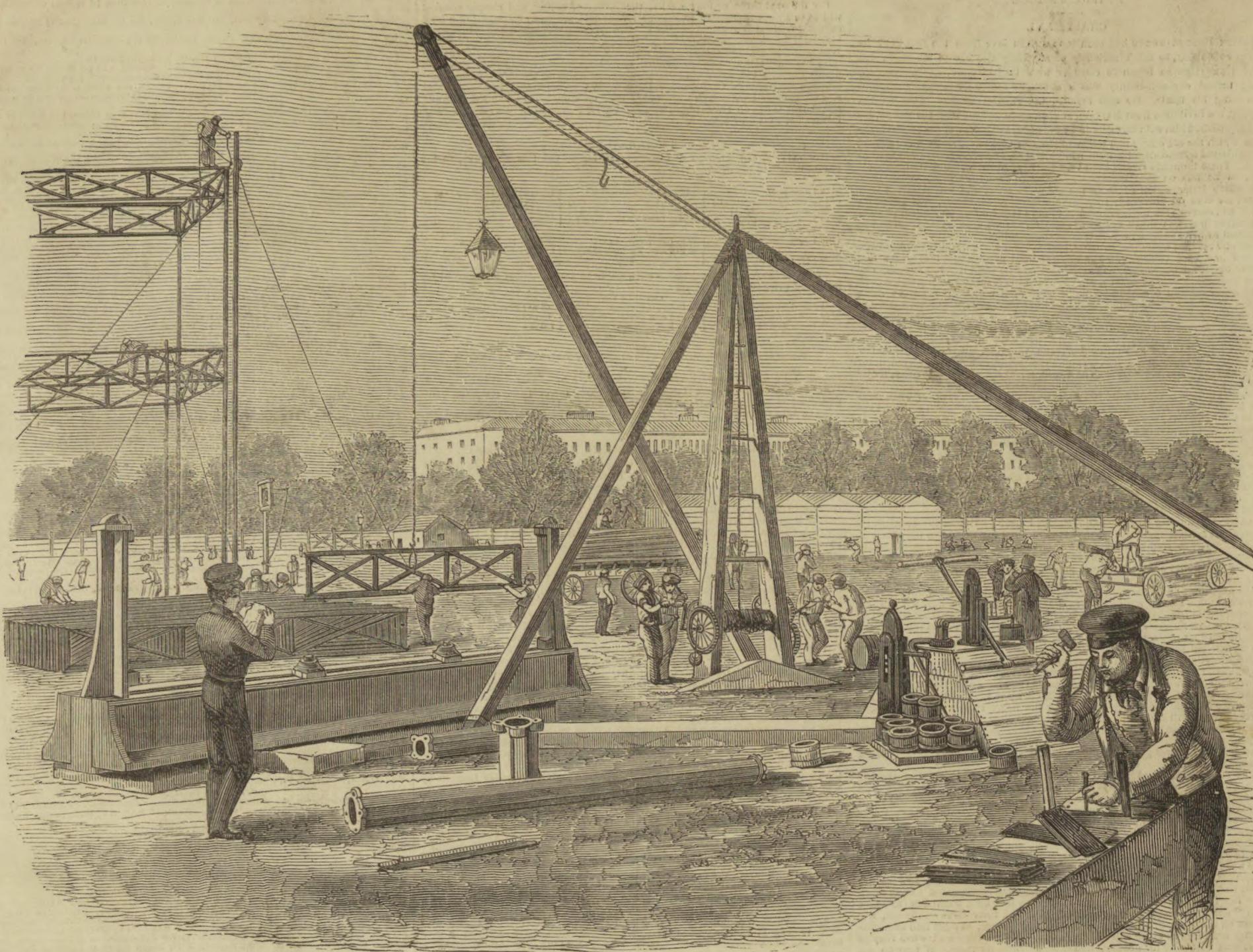
SATURDAY MORNING.—Under the influence of the foreign news the Market opened flat yesterday. Consols quoted the reduced value of 96½, but afterwards rallied to 96¾ for Money and Account. In the Foreign Market, Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents declined one per cent. Shares were not materially affected.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday an increase has taken place in the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise, but by land carriage they have been comparatively small. The show of samples of both red and white this morning was trifling; nevertheless, the dealers were disposed to offer a moderate price for the same. From abroad there were fresh arrivals of grain, but the quality was not so good as that of the English wheat. The market was dull, and the factors succeeded in obtaining full rates in every instance. We were very moderately supplied with both English and foreign oats, for which the trade was steady at full prices. Beans and pease commanded very little attention, but Indian corn was the turn dearer. The supply of flour was extensive, yet a full business was doing in it, at Monday's currencies.

ANIMALS.—English: wheat, 2610; barley, 4900; malt, 1720; oats, 530; flour, 2080. Irish: oats, 750. Foreign: wheat, 6970; barley, 3600; oats, 4410; flour, 6570.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; rye, 25s to 28s; barley, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; rye, 25s to 28s; barley, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Lincoln malts, 4½ to 49s; brown malt, 42s to 44s; rye, 36s to 40s; ditto, 36s to 40s; Norfolk and Lincoln feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 18s to



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.—UNLOADING GIRDERS

times, especially when excited by the sudden appearance of any new object, it expands its feathers and enlarges the disk of its face to its full extent. We frequently

accidents which have, unfortunately, so frequently happened from imperfect castings and other defects, in so many instances in which iron has been the chief material.

PAINTING APPARATUS.

We are not acquainted with any building in which so many substitutes for manual labour have been successfully adopted in its construction, as in that the details of which we are now describing. The *sash-bar painting apparatus*, a View of which we have introduced, together with a section of the brushes, is among the number. One of the sash-bars is occasionally passed between the brushes, to keep them clean. After being primed, it is placed in a wooden tank, containing paint of the consistence suitable for the first coat, and subsequently taken out and passed through the brushes, to remove the superfluous paint, which runs off into a wooden shute placed in an inclined position. Any of our readers who have watched the tedious process of hand-painting sash-bars, will be able to estimate the advantage of this simple yet-effectual contrivance.

It may be as well here to mention, that Mr. Owen Jones, the architect, is already making experiments with regard to the most appropriate colours for the columns and other internal decorations.

We shall resume our Illustrations next week.

HAWK OWL. (*Otus brachyotus*.)

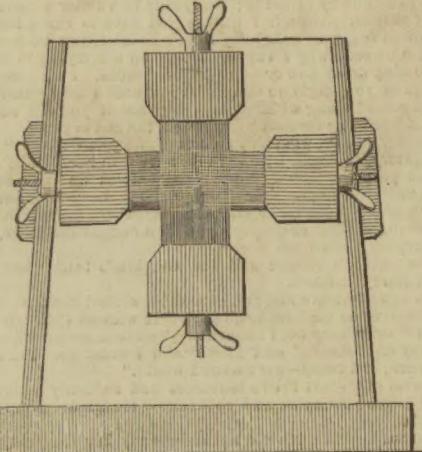
quently, also, observe it sitting in the position represented in the accompanying illustration.
I remain, &c.,
Chertsey, Nov. 25th, 1850.

H. L. MEYER,

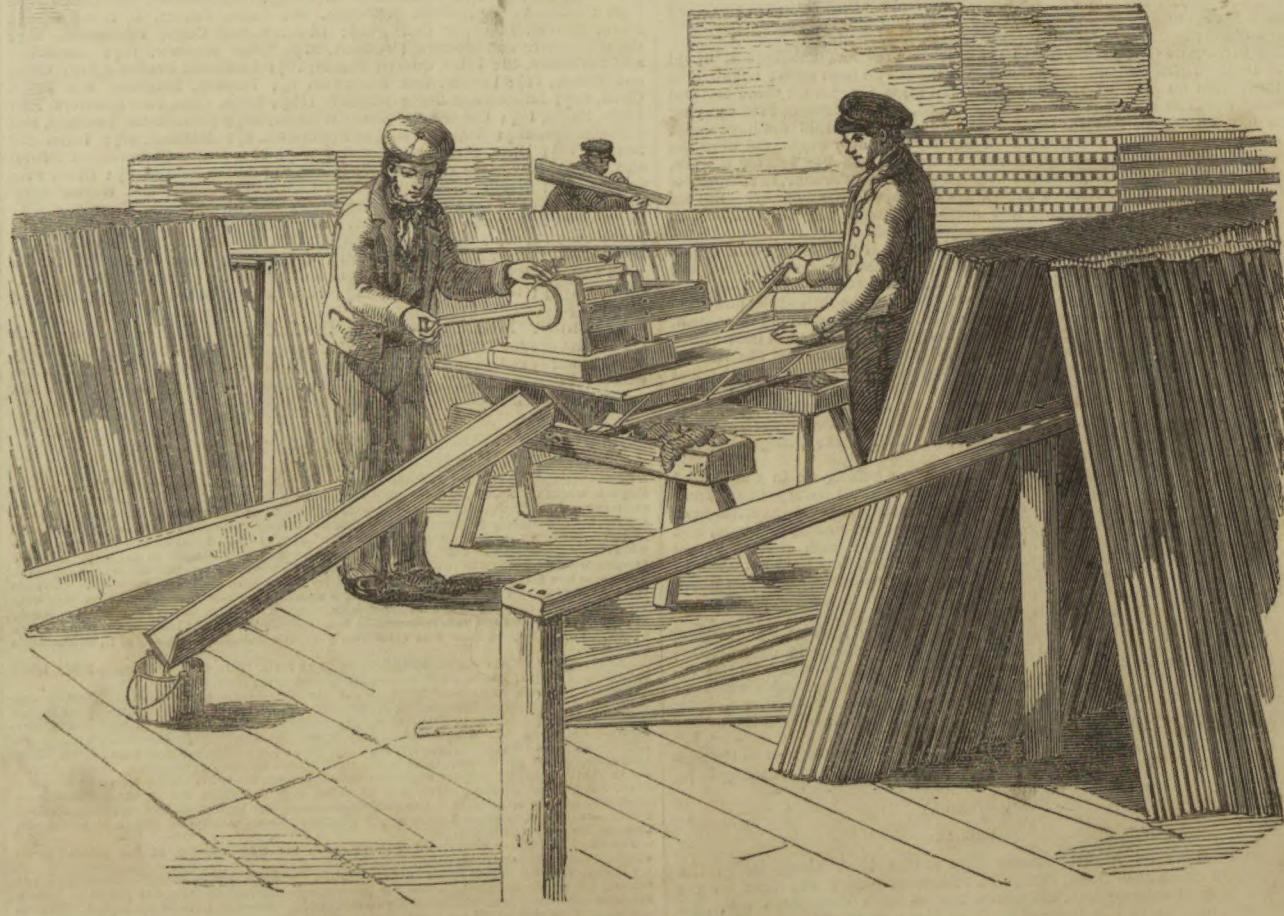
THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—CONSTRUCTIVE DETAILS.

UNLOADING GIRDERS.

In the *General View of Works* the most prominent feature is the large crane, by which the cast-iron girders are unloaded from the wagon—one of Pickford's in the present instance. A girder is seen, suspended by the chain, in the act of being moved round to be placed between the jaws of the hydraulic testing machine. In order that the progress of the works might not be impeded, at their commencement it was found absolutely necessary to test the girders by night as well as by day, for which purpose artificial light was required, and the manner in which this is accomplished is shewn in the view:—A lamp, with flexible tube, by which the gas is conveyed from the main, is suspended from the jib of the crane, with which it can therefore be moved round in any required direction, and also be raised or lowered according to circumstances. In the foreground is one of the sappers and miners men waiting to test the strength of the girder. We have only to stand by a little while, in order to discover the vigilance exercised by this person in performing his duty; so that, in addition to the respectability and constant supervision of the contractors, the public have this further assurance of safety from



SECTION OF PAINTING BRUSHES.



PAINTING MACHINE.